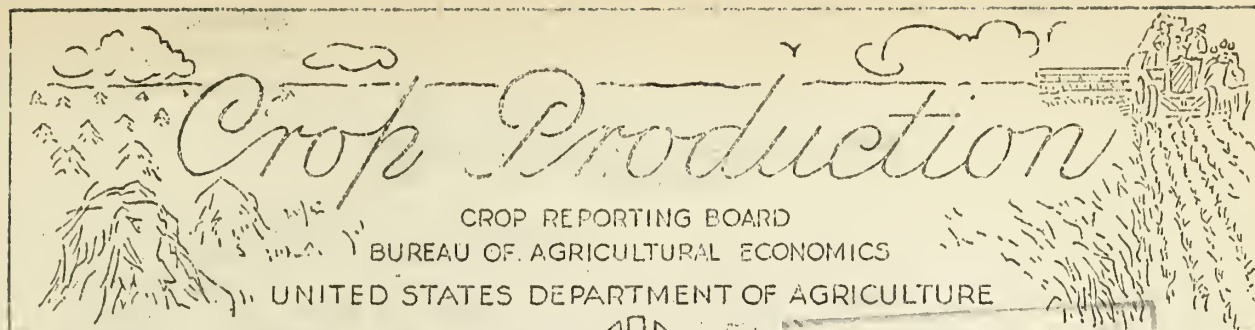


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Release: October 9, 1953



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1953

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indi- cated Oct. 1, 1953 1/	Average 1942-51	1952	Sept. 1, 1953	Oct. 1, 1953 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	35.2	40.6	39.6	3,036,380	3,306,735	3,216,007	3,196,101
Wheat, all....."	17.1	18.3	17.3	1,088,548	1,291,447	1,169,307	1,163,231
Winter....."	17.6	20.9	19.1	797,237	1,052,801	878,331	878,331
All spring...."	15.8	11.8	13.5	291,311	238,646	290,976	284,900
Durum....."	14.8	9.9	6.7	37,360	21,363	14,314	13,424
Other spring"	16.0	12.0	14.2	253,952	217,283	276,662	271,476
Oats....."	33.5	32.8	30.6	1,324,614	1,268,280	1,205,500	1,205,106
Barley....."	25.1	27.5	28.1	295,299	227,008	236,999	237,476
Rye....."	12.2	11.5	12.7	25,837	15,910	17,452	17,452
Flaxseed....."	9.3	9.4	8.9	38,312	31,002	39,011	39,011
Rice, 100 lb. bag	<u>2/2,127</u>	<u>2/2,468</u>	<u>2/2,378</u>	35,120	48,660	50,417	51,328
Sorghum grain, bu.	18.4	16.4	16.7	137,263	83,316	120,215	114,590
Cotton.....bale	<u>2/271.4</u>	<u>2/282.7</u>	<u>2/315.4</u>	12,215	15,136	15,159	15,596
Hay, all.....ton	1.37	1.40	1.41	102,296	104,424	104,440	105,563
Hay, wild....."	.88	.75	.86	12,627	10,935	12,477	12,477
Hay, alfalfa.."	2.21	2.23	2.17	35,252	42,438	42,471	43,462
Hay, clover and timothy <u>3/</u> ..."	1.40	1.46	1.42	31,024	31,755	30,299	30,299
Hay, lespedeza.."	1.07	.91	.80	7,110	5,147	5,040	4,911
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	<u>2/1,007</u>	<u>2/1,319</u>	<u>2/1,258</u>	17,876	16,777	17,291	17,730
Peas, dry field"	<u>2/1,264</u>	<u>2/1,237</u>	<u>2/1,323</u>	5,998	2,610	3,347	3,347
Soybeans for beans...bu.	19.7	20.7	18.1	219,596	291,682	279,725	259,483
Peanuts <u>4/</u> ...lb.	714	928	920	2,062,522	1,354,010	1,411,720	1,393,995
Potatoes.....bu.	191.2	248.6	249.0	411,007	347,504	380,926	373,939
Sweetpotatoes.."	93.6	86.8	95.9	54,331	28,292	34,301	33,709
Tobacco.....lb.	1,158	1,272	1,228	1,948,844	2,254,855	2,034,697	2,032,557
Sugarcane for sugar & seed, ton	19.9	22.2	21.7	6,281	7,599	7,525	7,525
Sugar beets..."	13.4	15.3	15.8	10,027	10,169	11,381	11,496
Broomcorn....."	<u>2/ 298</u>	<u>2/ 233</u>	<u>5/</u>	40	29	30	<u>5/</u>
Hops.....lb.	1,327	1,600	1,470	51,075	61,263	43,365	41,752
Pasture.....pct.	<u>6/ 79</u>	<u>6/ 67</u>	<u>6/ 56</u>	---	---	---	---

1/Estimates for winter wheat, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, and dry field peas are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/Pounds. 3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/No forecast made for October 1, 1953. 6/Condition October 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1953
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated	
			Sept. 1, 1953	Oct. 1, 1953 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop.....bu.	2/109,224	92,489	99,611	97,262
Peaches....."	2/ 67,012	2/62,560	63,429	63,834
Pears....."	2/ 30,396	30,947	30,374	28,901
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,874	3,173	2,773	2,770
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/ 198	2/ 218	230	230
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/ 226	2/ 177	214	214
Cranberries (5 States)....bbl.	2/ 788	790	1,075	1,162
Pecans.....lb.	126,518	147,946	185,132	181,136

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51			1942-51		
	Million pounds			Millions		
August	10,593	10,238	10,494	3,887	4,125	4,346
September	9,185	9,126	9,219	3,494	4,081	4,206
Jan.,-Sept. Incl.	92,595	90,173	94,373	45,049	47,128	47,278

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1942-51		1952		1953	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent	bushels	cent	bushels	cent	bushels
Corn for grain 3/.	11.6	326,883	6.5	171,375	11.1	333,929
Wheat.....	49.6	532,252	39.6	510,819	48.3	562,253
Oats.....	81.0	1,072,333	79.4	1,006,932	81.1	977,015
Barley.....	4/62.7	4/172,562	58.5	132,890	61.4	145,725
Rye.....	4/52.9	4/ 11,740	40.8	6,494	58.7	10,248
Flaxseed.....	4/43.5	4/ 17,826	42.9	13,303	57.6	22,481
Sorghum grain 3/.	4/ 4.0	4/ 5,478	3.6	5,803	4.1	3,428
Soybeans 2/	4/ 1.3	4/ 2,727	0.7	1,958	2.3	6,620

1/Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/Old crop.

4/Short-time average.

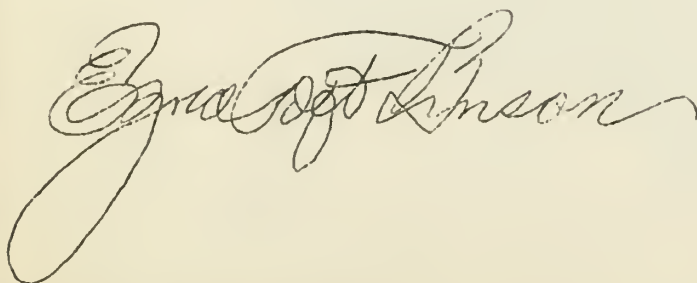
CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1953
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1953
	Average 1942-51	1952	harvest, 1953	percent of 1952
Corn, all	86,447	81,359	80,694	99.2
Wheat, all.	63,910	70,585	67,225	95.2
Winter.	45,249	50,348	46,105	91.6
All spring.	18,661	20,237	21,120	104.4
Durum	2,579	2,153	1,999	92.8
Other spring.	16,082	18,084	19,121	105.7
Oats.	39,503	38,643	39,433	102.0
Barley.	11,831	8,264	8,455	102.3
Rye	2,108	1,335	1,375	99.3
Flaxseed.	4,107	3,309	4,401	133.0
Rice.	1,645	1,972	2,158	109.4
Sorghum grain	7,347	5,089	6,848	134.6
Cotton.	21,482	25,664	23,737	92.5
Hay, all.	74,666	74,664	74,967	100.4
Hay, wild	14,380	14,621	14,440	98.8
Hay, alfalfa.	15,925	19,024	20,019	105.2
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	22,087	21,683	21,276	98.1
Hay, lespedeza.	6,629	5,661	6,125	108.2
Beans, dry edible	1,791	1,272	1,409	110.8
Peas, dry field	471	211	253	119.9
Soybeans for beans.	11,114	14,075	14,335	101.8
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	2,951	1,459	1,516	103.9
Potatoes.	2,265	1,398	1,502	107.4
Sweetpotatoes	583	326	352	107.9
Tobacco	1,677	1,773	1,656	93.4
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.	316	343	347	101.3
Sugar beets	745	665	727	109.3
Broomcorn	265	249	258	103.8
Hops.	38	38	28	74.2

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

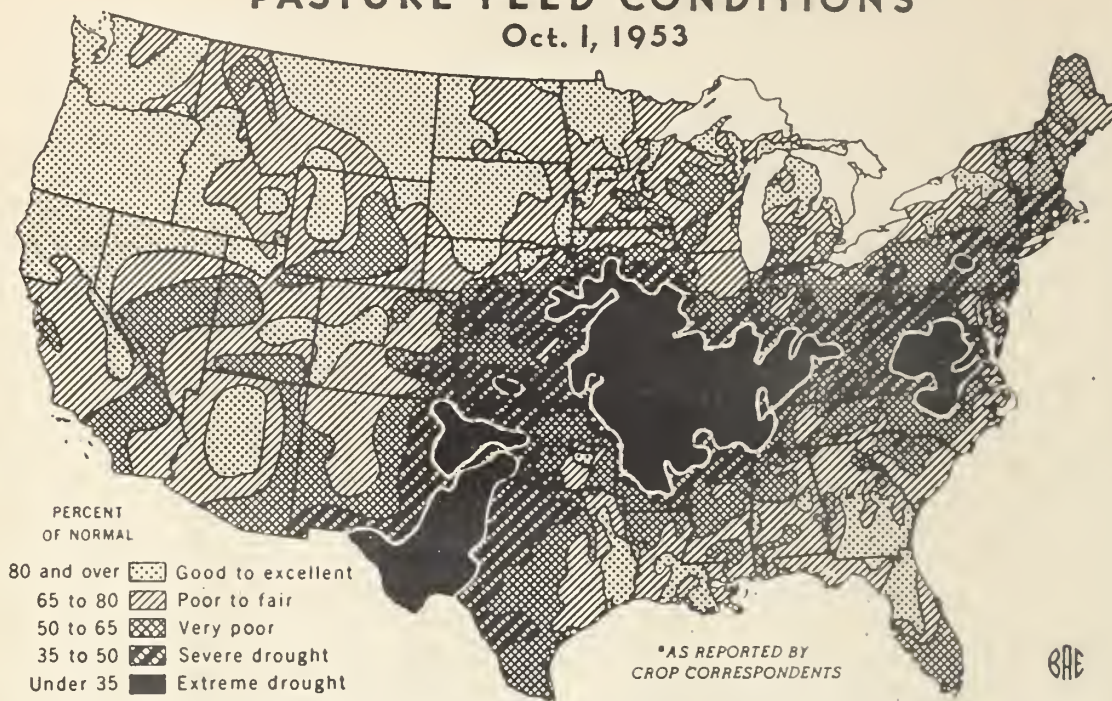
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1953



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49401 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1952



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48847 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1953

The estimated all-crop volume remains third-largest of record, exceeded only in 1948 and 1952. Virtually no change in the prospective total crop volume resulted from changes in individual crop prospects during September. A few crops improved--cotton, all hay, rice; many others changed only a little; but for spring wheat, soybeans, sorghum grain, peanuts and some others production prospects declined. The corn crop is now estimated at 3,196 million bushels, only 20 million less than on September 1.

The generally dry, warm weather during September was favorable to ideal for maturing and harvesting crops. Frost in various sections caused only minor crop damage; in fact, killing frosts in some areas about October 6 were welcome, facilitating harvest of corn, soybeans, and potatoes. Rapid progress in harvesting minimized harvesting losses. But while the extended growing season permitted even late-planted fields to mature, the widespread lack of soil moisture tended to limit yields of soybeans and sorghums, also to reduce sizes of fruit. This lack of soil moisture affected corn yields only slightly, because of the advancement of the crop. But it retarded preparation of fields and seeding of fall-sown crops rather generally and may become a significant factor in reducing the planted acreage of winter wheat and rye.

Corn produced in 1953 is mostly of good quality and ready for cribbing because of low moisture content, but some corn in dry areas is chaffy or shallow-kerneled. The decline of 20 million bushels in estimated production--to 3,196 million bushels--occurred largely in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, where slight declines in yield more than offset improvement elsewhere. Picking had started on a small scale by October 1 in earliest fields. Soybeans suffered reductions in yield because of dry weather; they also are of low moisture content. Harvest started early in the important North Central area and was well advanced by October 1.

Production prospects improved since September 1 for cotton, all hay, rice, barley, dry beans, sugar beets and cranberries; they were unchanged or virtually the same for oats, spring wheat, flaxseed, all tobacco, sugarcane, peaches and grapes; but declines were shown for corn, soybeans, sorghum grain, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, hops, apples, pears and pecans. No new estimates were made this month for winter wheat, rye, dry peas and broomcorn.

As the declines in prospects were virtually balanced by the improvements, the all-crop production index remains at 130 percent of the 1923-32 base, about the same as that computed on the basis of September 1 forecasts. The total is third-largest of record, ranking behind the 135.5 percent in 1948 and 132 percent in 1952. Only a few crops contribute record outturns to the total--rice, cranberries and pecans. But larger than average crops of corn, winter wheat, cotton, hay, flaxseed, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets and cherries are expected and estimates for spring wheat, dry beans, grapes and apricots are near average. Prospects are below average for oats, barley, rye, sorghum grain, dry peas, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, broomcorn, hops, apples, peaches and pears.

Harvest of small grains was nearly completed by October 1, the chief exceptions being small proportions of spring grains in northernmost areas. The extended fall growing season permitted maturity of late-sown flax and most of the flaxseed has been harvested. Advanced progress of corn enabled farmers to complete silo-filling early; in drought areas more than usual amounts were ensiled, both to salvage drought-affected corn and sorghum and to increase roughage supplies. Combining of soybeans made rapid progress after beginning unusually early in the important North Central area. In the

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1953

October 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Southeast, a near-record proportion of the cotton crop has been ginned to date, but in western areas much of the crop is late. Harvest of rice, peanuts and seed crops was making at least the usual progress, although some delay was caused by a tropical storm. Tobacco housing had made about usual progress. Early removal of soybeans and corn in East North Central areas made fields available for fall seeded grains, but difficulty in plowing and seedbed preparation because of dry soil has delayed seeding. Throughout the country much grain was being sown "in the dust" however, while early seedlings were making slow growth. In the Great Plains, expected wheat pastures had not yet materialized.

Farm stocks of 334 million bushels of old corn, while nearly double those of a year ago, were only slightly above average for October 1, as large quantities under Government loan or purchase agreement moved from farms to Commodity Credit Corporation storages. A much larger than usual carryover of 6.6 million bushels of soybeans remained on farms. The 3.4 million bushels of sorghum grain carried over on farms is smallest in 7 years of record, reflecting last year's small production. Of the new-crop grains, farm stocks of 146 million bushels of barley, while larger than a year ago, are nearly a sixth below average; rye stocks of 10 million bushels also are larger than a year ago but an eighth below average. But the 22.5 million bushels of flaxseed on farms is much larger than last year and a fourth above average. Farm stocks of 977 million bushels of oats are smaller than a year ago and 9 percent below average. But farm stocks of 562 million bushels of wheat have been exceeded only twice before.

Feed grain production is expected to total nearly 118 million tons in 1953, which is less than 5 of the last 7 years. This includes a relatively large corn crop of 3,196 million bushels, mostly of good to excellent quality. The 1,205 million bushels of oats is less than in 1952 and 9 percent below average. The 237 million bushels of barley is more than in 1952, but a fifth below average. Sorghum grain production of 115 million bushels is larger than in 1952, but a sixth below average. Although farm carryovers of corn are only average, and of oats, barley and sorghum grain well below average, farm supplies of feed grains per animal unit to be fed will be ample, slightly larger than a year ago. Hay prospects improved during September, as a record outturn of alfalfa more than compensates for a much smaller outturn of lespedeza than usual. The 105½ million tons of all hay now estimated is of mostly good to excellent quality. The supply per animal unit is adequate for the country as a whole, although some has already been used to supplement poor grazing this fall and in drought areas. More than usual movement from producing to consuming areas will be necessary this year. Pastures were generally furnishing little grazing, except in the extreme Southeast, the extreme North and western portions. Reported condition of 56 percent is about as low as in 1930 and 1939 and in only the serious drought years, 1934 and 1936, was October 1 condition lower. Little grazing is being supplied by wheat pastures this fall. Western range condition is below average in nearly all States, but with scattered areas furnishing fair to good feed, much of it cured.

About 38 million tons of food grains are expected in 1953, which is less than in 1952, but more than in any of the 3 years, 1949-51. This includes an above average wheat crop of 1,163 million bushels, virtually all harvested and a record crop of over 51 million equivalent 100-pound bags of rough rice now being harvested. The 17½ million bushels of rye is only about two-thirds of an average crop and the buckwheat crop will be small. The total of the 8 grains--4 feed and 4 food grains--is nearly 156 million tons, a total exceeded last year and 3 other recent years in the long series of record.

Prospective oilseed production declined 3 percent during September, as improved cottonseed prospects did not quite offset declines in soybeans and peanuts. Soybean outturns declined because of continued hot, dry weather, so that a drop of 20 million

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

October 9, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 1, 1953

bushels to a total of 259 million bushels is now estimated, still nearly half of the oilseed tonnage. The flaxseed estimate of 39 million bushels is unchanged from that of September 1. Peanut prospects declined slightly to 1,394 million pounds. But more cottonseed than a month ago now appears likely, and this will make up 40 percent of the total.

A potato crop 2 percent smaller than a month ago is now indicated. The estimate of 374 million bushels is 8 percent more than harvested in 1952 but 9 percent below average. Prospective yields were lowered by dry weather in some areas and by artificial killing of vines in Maine to prevent excessive growth of tubers. The sweetpotato crop dropped less than 2 percent from the September 1 forecast to 33.7 million bushels. Sugar beets benefited from the extended growing season and the 11½ million tons in prospect is a seventh more than average. The sugarcane outturn is still expected to be about 7½ million tons, a fifth above average. Favorable maturing and harvesting conditions for dry beans more than offset the adverse effects of dry weather and an average crop of nearly 18 million bags is now expected. In tobacco, declines in fire-cured and dark air-cured types were largely offset by improvement in flue-cured types, so that an above average 2,033 million pounds is indicated, virtually the same as a month ago.

The 1953 production of the 23 grass and legume seeds, for which forecasts have been made, is estimated at 476 million pounds of clean seed. This is 25 percent smaller than the 635 million pounds produced in 1952 and 18 percent below the 1942-51 average of 579 million pounds. Winter cover crop seeds--crimson clover, Austrian Winter peas, lupine, vetches, and ryegrasses--account for nearly half the total production of the 23 seeds this year. Their estimated total is 233 million pounds, 29 percent less than last year and 23 percent less than the 10-year average. Clover-seed production of 148 million pounds is 15 percent less than in 1952 and 5 percent below the average. Production of grass seeds other than ryegrass is forecast at 95 million pounds, 29 percent less than last year and 23 percent below average. Carryover of the 23 seeds is about a third less than in 1952, but is 76 percent above average. Supply (1953 production plus carryover) of these seeds for planting this fall and next spring is estimated at 801 million pounds, 29 percent smaller than in 1952, but 5 percent above average.

Harvest of late deciduous fruit is progressing satisfactorily. Production estimates are slightly smaller than a month ago, 2 percent less than in 1952 and 6 percent below average. September weather prevented apples and pears from sizing as well as expected. The apple crop, while 5 percent larger than in 1952, will be 11 percent below average. The pear crop is less than last year and average, as the Bartlett outturn is below expectations, but production of winter pears is expected to be large. Grapes in California are late in maturing, but harvest is well underway. The total outturn of grapes is much less than the relatively large 1952 crop and slightly below average. Plums and prunes are much more abundant than in 1952. A record cranberry crop, one-half larger than last year or average, is being harvested. Prospects for tree nuts declined during September, but a total crop of a sixth above average and about the same as in 1952 is expected, including a record pecan crop, a larger almond outturn, but less walnuts and filberts than last year. Citrus production in the 1953-54 season is expected to be somewhat larger than last year or average. The early and midseason orange crop is expected to be slightly larger than last year. Prospective grapefruit production is substantially above last year, but below average.

A supply of commercial vegetables for fresh market only 2 percent less than last fall and 1 percent above average will be available for fresh market this fall. Growth and development of fall vegetables has been satisfactory in most sections. Total production for winter, spring, summer and fall vegetables and melons for which forecasts have been made to date, is 5 percent larger than the 1952 tonnage of these crops and 4 percent above the average. A tonnage of vegetables for commercial processing slightly larger than forecast a month ago, 8 percent less than in 1952, but 8 percent above average, is now expected on the basis of estimates for 9 of the 11 crops covered. Only beets and tomatoes are expected to fall below average production.

Milk production during September was slightly larger than in September 1952 and the average for the month. Feeding of record quantities of grain, concentrates and supplemental roughages maintained milk flow at a near-record rate per cow, despite poor grazing in pastures. Poultry flocks in all parts of the country produced record outputs of eggs for September, 3 percent more than last September and 20 percent above average for the month. The rate of lay set a new high mark for September. Laying flocks numbered about the same as last September, 1 percent above average. Egg prices were higher than a year ago, but prices for chickens and turkeys were slightly lower. With feed much lower, all ratios of egg and poultry prices to feed prices were more favorable to producers than a year ago.

CORN: A decline of only 20 million bushels in the Nation's corn production prospect occurred in September, bringing the indicated total crop to nearly 3.2 billion bushels. This is 11 percent, or 409 million bushels, less than the record crop of 3.6 billion bushels in 1948. It is 3 percent less than the 1952 crop but 5 percent more than the 1942-51 average of 3.0 billion bushels. A total of 2,860 million bushels is expected to be harvested for grain, compared with 3,002 million bushels last year and the 10-year average of 2,751 million bushels.

While the major decline in 1953 corn crop prospects occurred in August, continued lack of rainfall in some more critical areas of the Nation resulted in the indicated further decline in production prospects during September. This amounted to about 13.3 million bushels in the Corn Belt. Reduction in per acre yield prospects of 1 to 1.5 bushels occurred in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Gains were recorded for Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska. In the three more northern of these States, the dry late summer and early fall have favored corn grain production following the comparatively bountiful rainfall earlier in the season. In Nebraska, deterioration of the crop, rapid about September 1, was arrested by rain and more moderate temperatures following that date, with prospects tending to improve somewhat as the month advanced.

Outside of the Corn Belt States, prospective yields per acre were nearly maintained during September. In the North Atlantic States total production prospects declined about 4 million bushels. The South Atlantic States gained 6 million bushels, a decline of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels occurred in the South Central States, while the Western States gained slightly in corn production prospects during September. Corn production prospects outside the Corn Belt, credited with about a fifth of the Nation's 1953 corn crop, declined about $6\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels during the month of September.

Corn is practically all beyond danger from frost injury and, while there is some light chaffy grain, the crop is generally of good quality. The hot, dry weather in August and September over much of the crop area, with only moderate rainfall in early September, pushed the grain to maturity. Moisture content is low enough for cribbing to have started in southern sections of the Corn Belt. Picking here will be general by mid-October and will move northward rapidly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 9, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October 1, 1953

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1 are estimated at 334 million bushels. This is nearly twice the unusually small carryover of 171 million bushels a year earlier, but is only slightly larger than the 10-year average October 1 farm stocks. Comparisons by regions disclose that corn stocks in the West North Central area are more than three times as large as a year ago, and show moderate increases in the East North Central and North Atlantic areas, and decreases in the South Atlantic, South Central and Western regions;

Disappearance of corn from farms during the July-September 1953 quarter totaled 661 million bushels, 54 percent larger than in the same quarter of 1952, and compares with the 10-year average disappearance of 418 million bushels for the period. The disappearance during this quarter of the current year amounted to 21 percent of the total corn supply (production plus carryover) at the beginning of the season. The corresponding percentage last year was 14.6, and has averaged 13.6 during the 1942-51 period.

The indicated current supply of corn on farms (carryover October 1 plus estimated 1953 production) totals 3,194 million bushels. This large October supply has been exceeded in only four previous years. It is about 1 percent higher than a year ago and 4 percent above the 10-year average supply on October 1.

WHEAT: The 1953 wheat crop is estimated at 1,163 million bushels. This is a decline of 6 million bushels from the September 1 forecast, and 128 million bushels smaller than the 1952 crop, but exceeds the average by 75 million bushels. The reduction in estimated wheat production from a month earlier is due to the smaller spring wheat crop now indicated. A winter wheat crop of 878 million bushels, for which the last estimate was made as of August 1, is included in the all wheat production estimate. The indicated all wheat yield is 17.3 bushels per acre compared with 18.3 bushels in 1952 and the average of 17.1 bushels.

All spring wheat production at 285 million bushels, is 6 million bushels below the September 1 forecast. Production estimates for North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota are below a month earlier; for Montana, Idaho and Oregon unchanged, and for Washington higher than on September 1. Except for a small acreage in Montana, harvest of the crop was virtually completed in all areas by October 1. Yield of all spring wheat is now expected to average 13.5 bushels per acre, 1.7 bushels above the 1952 yield, but 2.3 bushels below average.

Durum wheat production is estimated at 13,424,000 bushels, five-eighths of last year's small crop, and only 36 percent of average production. Since separate estimates of durum wheat were started in 1919, production has been lower than this year only twice—in 1934 with 6.2 million bushels and in 1936 with 8.1 million bushels. The current estimate is below the September 1 estimate by 890,000 bushels or 6 percent. Rust was the principal cause of the low production this year, but a shortage of topsoil moisture during the latter part of the growing season, especially in North Dakota, contributed to the low yields.

Other spring wheat production this year, now estimated at 271 million bushels, exceeds the 1952 crop by 54 million bushels and the 10-year average by 18 million bushels. The current estimate is 5 million bushels lower than the September 1 forecast. Harvest of spring wheat was completed in Minnesota and the Dakotas by mid-September. In Montana, Washington, and Oregon, weather conditions during September

were favorable for the maturity of late planted spring wheat and for harvest. By the close of the month less than 5 percent of the crop remained to be harvested in Montana while in Washington and Oregon harvest was virtually completed. The indicated yield of 14.2 bushels per acre for the United States compares with 12.0 bushels last year and the average of 16.0 bushels.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of 562 million bushels of wheat on farms October 1, 1953 are the third largest of record. These holdings are 10 percent larger than farm stocks a year earlier and 6 percent above average for the date. October 1 stocks on farms are equivalent to 48 percent of the 1953 production, which compares with 40 percent held a year earlier and the average of 49.6 percent. Slightly over half of the wheat held on farms in the United States on October 1 was in Montana, North Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. The first two of these held 83 million bushels each, while in Kansas 69 million bushels were on farms on October and in Nebraska, 55 million bushels. More wheat was being held on farms October 1 than a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic and South Central States.

Disappearance of 674 million bushels from farms during July-September compares with the record large disappearance of 846 million bushels during the same period in 1952 and the average of 649 million bushels for that quarter. Disappearance was below last year in all regions, but was above average except in the South Central region.

OATS: The 1953 production of oats, estimated at 1,205 million bushels, is 5 percent smaller than the 1952 crop and the smallest in 6 years. The current estimate is almost the same as the September 1 forecast as prospective yields remained unchanged in all 12 important oats producing States of the North Central Region. Lower yields than expected earlier were reported on October 1 for late harvested non-irrigated oats in Montana and Colorado, but these declines were partly offset by higher yields in Utah and the New England States. The October 1 yield of 30.6 bushels per acre is the smallest in 9 years.

Harvesting was completed by the end of September in all except the mountain areas from New Mexico to Montana, in parts of eastern Oregon and western Washington, and in other northern late harvesting districts. Less than 3 percent of the Montana crop remained unharvested by October 1. Some of the crop in the higher elevations and along the Canadian border of this State had been swathed to reduce possible damage from winds. The dry weather conditions, which prevailed throughout most of September, were favorable for combining and threshing.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms on October 1 totaled 977 million bushels or 81 percent of the 1953 production. Current farm stocks are 3 percent less than a year ago and 9 percent below the 10-year average of 1,072 million bushels. The North Central States have about 81 percent of the Nation's farm oat stocks. Stocks in this region are 8 percent smaller than a year ago, reflecting a smaller production, while stocks throughout the rest of the country are larger--South Central States, 32 percent larger; South Atlantic, 32 percent; Western, 6 percent and North Atlantic, 5 percent larger.

Disappearance of 48 million bushels of oats from farms during the July-September period was 12 percent less than during the same quarter last year, and 6 percent less than average.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production prospects were sharply reduced by drought. October 1 indications point to a crop of 259,483,000 bushels, about 7 percent less than the September 1 forecast and 11 percent below the 292 million bushels produced in 1952. The current prospect is the lowest since 1949, but is still 18 percent above the 1942-51 average production. The U. S. average yield of 18.1 bushels per acre this year is well below the 20.7 bushels last year and the lowest since 1947.

Prolonged drought over much of the main soybean area reduced yields from a month ago in most of the heavy soybean producing States. Drought hastened maturity of the crop and beans are generally of small size; those combined to date have unusually low moisture content. A much larger proportion of the crop than usual was harvested by October 1.

In the North Central States, prospects are lower in the major States except Ohio which held last month's yield and Minnesota where the yield per acre was one-half bushel higher than on September 1. The crop in Indiana was about 50 percent combined by October 1 and indicated yields were down about a bushel per acre from September 1 largely as a result of smaller beans in the upper pods caused by heat and drought killing the plants prematurely. The yield in Illinois as indicated on October 1, at 21 bushels per acre, was down 2 bushels from last month. The crop in that State was about 85 percent combined by October 6. Beans were smaller than usual, moisture content was low, and there was considerable loss from shattering. Iowa, which suffered less from the drought, has an indicated yield of 22 bushels compared with 22.5 on September 1. The crop in that State was about 75 percent combined by October 5. The Missouri crop showed further deterioration during the month and indicated yields are not only low but a considerable acreage intended for beans has been diverted to hay and other purposes.

Prospects in the South Atlantic States have changed little from a month ago. A slight reduction in North Carolina was offset by improved yields in Maryland. The indicated production in other States in the area showed no change from September 1.

Prolonged drought over much of the soybean area of the South Central States resulted in a sharp deterioration of the crop during September. Indicated production in the area dropped from nearly 35 million bushels on September 1 to 19.3 million bushels estimated as of October 1. Substantially lower yields per acre than last month are reported in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas with a considerable acreage in some localities being abandoned and other acreage intended for beans being diverted to hay and other purposes.

Soybean stocks on farms: Stocks of 6,620,000 bushels of old soybeans on farms as of October 1, 1953 were a record carryover. They were more than triple the 1,952,000 bushels on October 1, 1952, and more than double the 1944-51 average of 2,737,000 bushels. The six large producing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri account for more than 90 percent of the total current national stocks.

The total disappearance from farms during the past quarter also set a new record. About 13.3 million bushels were removed from the Nation's farms during the July to October period of 1953. Last year, 3.9 million bushels disappeared during the same time.

BARLEY: Production of barley is estimated at 237.5 million bushels. This is virtually the same as the September 1 forecast, about 5 percent more than the 1952 crop of 227 million bushels, but almost one-fifth smaller than the 10-year average of 295.3 million bushels. The yield per acre averages 28.1 bushels which is 0.6 bushel above last year's yield and 3 bushels above average.

Harvest was about complete, as of October 1 in all States except in the important producing Klamath Basin of Oregon and California. The crop was generally harvested under favorable conditions although the final outturn did not reach earlier expectations in some areas, primarily due to dry weather. Average or better yields per acre are indicated for all States except Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Barley stocks on farms: Farm stocks of barley on October 1 amounted to 146 million bushels. This compares with stocks of 133 million bushels a year earlier, 171 million bushels two years ago, and the 1944-51 average of 173 million bushels. Present farm stocks represent 61 percent of the 1953 production, as compared with corresponding relationships of 58 percent on October 1, 1952, 67 percent in 1951, and the average of 63 percent for the 8-year period.

Disappearance of barley from the total farm supplies during the July-September period was 117 million bushels. This was a smaller disappearance than in this quarter of any of the preceding 14 years, and compares with 132 million bushels for the same period in 1952.

Rye stocks on farms: Stocks of rye on farms October 1 are estimated at 10,248,000 bushels, 58 percent above the record low stocks a year ago, but 13 percent below the 1944-51 average. This year's stocks are equivalent to 59 percent of the 1953 production compared with 41 percent of the 1952 crop on hand October 1, 1952. Both the 1952 and 1953 rye crops are among the smallest of record.

Over half of the total stocks on October 1, 1953 are located in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The disappearance of 8,696,000 bushels from farms during July, August and September is the smallest of record. This is due in part to the relatively low rye prices which have prevailed during recent months.

FLAXSEED: Production prospects remain unchanged from a month ago in all flaxseed producing States. The 1953 crop is estimated at 39,011,000 bushels, a fourth larger than the 1952 crop of 31,002,000 bushels and 2 percent larger than the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 8.9 bushels per acre for the Nation is a half bushel less than last year, but the acreage for harvest is a third larger, which accounts for the greater production.

Weather was favorable for harvest during September, except for frequent rains in northern Minnesota. There was some frost damage to a few fields in western North Dakota around September 20. Although harvest is not quite as complete as at this date last year, only a relatively small acreage in the more northern producing areas is still subject to frost damage. On October 1, some acreage still remained standing in northern counties of Minnesota and about 10 percent of the acreage in North Dakota and Montana was uncut.

Flaxseed stocks on farms: On October 1, stocks of flaxseed on farms totaled 22,481,000 bushels, one-fourth more than the average for that date in the 1947-51 period and nearly 70 percent larger than a year

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earlier. About 98 percent of the flaxseed on farms October 1, 1953 was located in the Dakotas and Minnesota. North Dakota farmers have 13,078,000 bushels of flaxseed on their farms--double the quantity held on October 1, 1952. Farm stocks in South Dakota amounted to 4,129,000 bushels, compared with 2,153,000 bushels a year earlier. In Minnesota, holdings on farms were about one-eighth larger than on October 1, 1952. Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the July-September quarter totaled 18.3 million bushels, compared with 21.9 million bushels during the same period in 1952.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is now estimated at 114.6 million bushels, about 5 percent less than the September 1 forecast. It is 38 percent more than the very small 1952 crop but 17 percent less than the 10-year average production. Yield prospects declined during September in most of the important sorghum producing States, except Kansas. Average yield now indicated at 16.7 bushels per acre is 0.9 bushel below the September 1 estimate, 0.3 bushel above the 1952 yield and 1.7 bushels below the 10-year average.

The crop is reported to be making satisfactory progress in the North Central States, except Missouri, where the continued drought reduced prospective yields sharply. In Kansas, the crop received some benefit from early September rains but hot, dry weather during most of the month hastened maturity, particularly of late planted sorghums. Yield prospects improved slightly during September, practically all the crop has headed and combining has been underway since mid-September.

Dry, hot weather during September, reduced prospective yields of sorghum grain in practically all of the South Central and Western States, except California. Also, it is now evident that a smaller proportion of the acreage will be harvested for grain than intended earlier, especially in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico. In Texas, prospective production declined 3.5 million bushels during the month, primarily due to prospective yield being reduced 1 bushel per acre and less acreage expected to be harvested for grain. Prospective yields per acre declined 2 bushels in Oklahoma, 5 bushels in Colorado, 3.5 bushels in New Mexico, and 3 bushels in Arizona during September. In California, where weather conditions have been favorable a good crop of grain sorghum is expected.

Sorghum Grain stocks on farms: Stocks 3.4 million bushels of old-crop sorghum grain remaining on farms October 1 are the smallest in 7 years of record. This results from the very small crop of 1952 and heavy demand for feed in the sorghum-producing area. A year earlier stocks amounted to 5.8 million bushels, and two years ago stocks totaled 7.8 million bushels. More than half of present carry-over supplies on farms are in Kansas, while most of the remainder is in Texas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

From January 1, 1953 stocks of 23.9 million bushels on farms, disappearance of 20.5 million bushels is indicated. This is less for the 9-month period than in any other year of the series for which these stocks estimates are available as a project under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 51.3 million equivalent 100 pound bags, the largest crop of record for the Nation and also for each of the rice-producing States, except Louisiana. This is about 2 percent more than the September 1 forecast, 5 percent more than the 1952 crop of 48.7 million bags and 46 percent more than the 10-year average of 35.1 million bags. The larger crop this year is primarily due to an increased acreage for harvest. Indicated yield of 2,378 pounds per acre is 90 pounds below the 1952 yield but 251 pounds above average.

Prospective production in the Southern rice area which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas is 38.6 million bags, about 1 percent below the September 1 estimate but 5 percent more than the 36.8 million bags harvested in this area last year. In Mississippi, harvest of early seeded rice is advancing under favorable conditions and this portion of the crop is producing good yields, but late rice needs several weeks of favorable weather to insure maturity. In Arkansas, early seed rice is producing good yields but much of the crop is still late enough to be vulnerable to frost damage. In Louisiana and Texas, harvest advanced rapidly during September under almost ideal conditions where three-fourths or more of the crop has been combined. Heavy rains near the end of August caused some damage but the greatest part of the rice in these damaged areas was recovered.

In California, the rice crop responded rapidly to the favorable growing conditions during most of September and anticipated yields are now considerably above earlier expectations. Some early varieties have been harvested, but it will be about mid-October before harvest becomes general.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,394 million pounds, about 1.3 percent below the September forecast. At this level, production is about 3 percent above last year, but 32 percent below the 10-year average production of 2,063 million pounds. A decrease in production prospects for the important Virginia-Carolina area more than offset increased prospects for Oklahoma and Texas.

Indicated production in the Virginia-Carolina area decreased about 9 percent due to lower yield prospects in both Virginia and North Carolina. Dry weather during the maturing season hurt the crop in this area. Late September rains were received in most peanut counties and could help to fill out the late peanuts if digging operations can be delayed sufficiently to allow the crop to benefit from this additional moisture. Many growers, however, fearing later harvesting losses, were pushing ahead with their digging operations during favorable harvesting weather.

In the Southeastern area indicated production showed another increase this month as the result of higher yields in Florida where the crop is turning out even better than the record yield expected earlier. Indicated production for Georgia and Alabama remained unchanged from a month ago. In this area, "hurricane Florence" accompanied by heavy rains on September 24, 25, and 26, together with above normal temperatures which followed, caused many stacked peanuts to sprout. This damage was severe in many cases but the loss, impossible to estimate accurately until more peanuts are delivered to mills, is expected to be mainly in quality rather than actual loss of peanuts.

In the Southwestern area, prospects improved greatly during the month as September rains generally came when most needed. Yield prospects in Oklahoma increased from 620 to 700 pounds while Texas yield prospects were 25 pounds higher than a month ago. Peanut harvest started about two weeks earlier than usual in Oklahoma with quality and size of nuts generally reported to be excellent.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is indicated at 17,730,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis), 2.5 percent above expectations a month ago. The current estimate is 6 percent higher than the 1952 production, but is slightly less than the 10-year average of 17,876,000 bags. The average

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yield of 1,258 pounds per acre is the second highest of record being exceeded only by the 1,319 pounds harvested in 1952. The 10-year average yield is 1,007 pounds per acre.

Yield prospects improved in all dry bean areas except the Northeast, where no change is indicated from a month ago. In Michigan and New York, damage from the hot, dry weather of late August and September was offset by a better than average harvesting season. Beans in these States generally ripened rapidly and harvesting is much further advanced than usual. In Michigan, most of the beans had been harvested by the first week in October and in New York harvest of Red Kidney beans was off to a good start.

In the Northwest bean area, prospects are above last month in most States. The sharpest increase was in Washington where yields on the newly irrigated section, although varying widely, are averaging much better than earlier reports indicated. Idaho prospects improved as favorable weather aided in maturing late-planted beans.

The Southwest (Pinto) area again showed some improvement, especially in Colorado. Irrigated yields in that State are turning out very well, as are non-irrigated yields in the southwestern part of the State, but yields in the eastern non-irrigated sections are low. In California, Large Limas are estimated at 1,900 pounds per acre, an increase of 50 pounds over September 1. Threshing started a little late this year and was retarded to some extent by slow maturity and morning fogs, but harvest is rapidly becoming general. Prospects for "other" beans also improved from a month ago, while no change is indicated from the September 1 forecast for Baby Limas.

HAY: The indicated 1953 production of 105.6 million tons of all hay is one percent larger than last year's crop and three percent above average. Tonnage of this year's hay crops is larger than might have been expected in view of critical drought conditions in many areas. September cuttings of alfalfa in the important North Central States were generally heavier than anticipated a month ago. The dry weather was favorable for saving all the hay which could be made. Following the usual seasonal pattern, most of the total hay crop had been cut and stored before September. Good heavy first cuttings of clover and mixed hays had been made in North Central and Northeastern States earlier this season and a large crop of wild hay was harvested in the Dakotas and Nebraska. Demand for hay broadened during the month as pasture feed became shorter and scarcer over much of the country.

The alfalfa crop of 43.5 million tons indicated on October 1 is a record tonnage, and represents a larger portion of the total hay crop than ever before. Growth of irrigated stands was generally favorable during September. Also, many fields in the important non-irrigated North Central areas came on well from subsoil moisture even though rainfall was very limited. Curing weather was almost ideal and hay quality is reported to be high. The October 1 estimate is 2 percent above last year and almost one-fourth larger than average. New alfalfa seedings have been making a slow start throughout a large part of the Midwest alfalfa area and more than usual failure seems probable. The dry weather hazard caused some growers to delay or give up plans for making new seedings.

Lespedeza growth was reduced by persistent drought during September in large portions of the main lespedeza producing States. A considerable acreage which had been counted on for hay has been used only for pasture. The lespedeza hay crop is now estimated at 4.9 million tons. This is 31 percent below average and the smallest tonnage of this kind in 15 years.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1953 commercial apple crop is indicated at 97,262,000 bushels, about 5 percent above the 1952 crop but 11 percent below average. The crop now indicated is 2 percent below a month ago and continues the decline in prospects for the third consecutive month. A large portion of the decline from a month ago occurred in the Appalachian area where drought retarded sizing. The eastern crop is now 2 percent above the 1952 crop, the Central States show a production 25 percent above the short 1952 crop, while the western crop is 1 percent above last year's production.

The western crop of 39,150,000 bushels is 2 percent down from a month ago and is 10 percent below average. Most of the decline from September 1 is due to the decrease in prospects in Washington where late apples are not sizing as anticipated earlier. The harvest of Jonathans was still underway on October 1. A few Delicious were picked by the first of the month but generally the harvest of this variety will not get underway until the first full week of October. Sizing and color of Jonathans were good. Sizing of Red Delicious is below average while Standard and Golden Delicious are about normal in size. To date Winesaps are below the usual sizing for the time of year. The quality of the crop is generally very good. In Oregon, very few apples had been harvested in the Hood River Valley by October 1. Newtowns are below earlier expectations while the volume of Delicious will be about as expected. Harvest of California late varieties has started. The Gravenstein crop amounted to 1,943,000 bushels this year. In Idaho, the crop is late. With favorable September weather, the crop has sized above earlier expectations. The fruit has good color this year.

The Central States are expecting a production of 18,613,000 bushels, 378,000 bushels below the September estimate and 640,000 bushels below average. In Ohio, the dry weather retarded sizing of the crop. Harvest of fall varieties was completed about mid-September. Harvest of winter varieties is expected to be about over by the third week of October, a little earlier than usual. In Illinois, high winds in some areas and hot, dry weather in September reduced the crop. Harvest in the southern part of the State is about over except for a few winter varieties. In the northern areas, harvest of Jonathans is about over. Golden Delicious are of good quality and size but sizes for other varieties are variable. In Michigan, apples are a little below average in size. McIntosh matured very early this year. The high wind in mid-September caused a heavy fall of apples in many orchards. Harvest of McIntosh was nearly completed by September 20 in the southern counties and by September 30 in the other areas. Jonathan and Red Delicious harvest started in late September in southern Michigan and the first week of October in the other areas. The short crop of Northern Spy will be harvested by mid-October. Apples are showing good color generally over the State. In Wisconsin, the late varieties have benefited by the excellent fall weather. Sizing and coloring of fruit have been exceptionally good. The Missouri crop was hurt by the dry weather during the summer and early fall. Picking of Jonathans, Delicious and Grimes was well advanced by the first of October.

The eastern crop, at 39,499,000 bushels, is down 1,239,000 bushels from last month and is 6,783,000 bushels below average. The crop in the New England States is above last year and average. September was generally favorable for apples, although the hot weather in the first week of September caused some premature ripening of McIntosh. Generally, apples have sized satisfactorily and have shown good color. Most of the McIntosh crop was harvested by the

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first of October. In New York, weather during the latter part of September was generally favorable for sizing and coloring. In the Hudson Valley, early varieties did not size as well as expected and apples generally dropped heavier than usual following the heat wave in late August and early September. Harvest of early varieties in New York is mostly completed. Picking of R. I. Greening is nearing completion in western areas of the State. Harvest of McIntosh is generally finished except in the Champlain Valley where good progress is being made. Harvest of Cortland is getting underway. The R. I. Greening crop is much larger than last year while Cortland and McIntosh are only slightly larger. The Rome Beauty crop is about the same as last year while other varieties are below the 1952 production. In New Jersey hot dry weather retarded sizing. Harvest is about 5 days earlier than usual this year. Apples in Pennsylvania are generally small in size. The rains in early September helped late varieties, especially the York and Stayman varieties in the eastern and southern parts of the State, but were too late to benefit fall varieties. Apples are coloring well in most areas. The drop of Staymans is not heavy and very little cracking has been reported. Harvest in Maryland is well underway with York and Rome Beauty varieties ready for harvest the first week of October. Sizes are much below averages because of the hot, dry weather during the summer months. Harvest in Virginia is about 50 percent complete. Fall varieties have generally been harvested. Picking of Winesaps and Staymans was underway on October 1. The dry weather in most areas resulted in small sizes and, for most varieties, the production was much below earlier expectations. In West Virginia, drought during August and early September reduced sizing. Harvest of Grimes and Jonathans is over and Delicious, York, and Rome Beauty are now being picked. A large portion of the crop is moving to processors. In North Carolina, harvest in Henderson County is about complete while in the Wilkes area about 50 percent of the crop had been harvested by October 1. Generally, quality of the crop is good but in the Wilkes area, sizes are generally small.

PEACHES: The 1953 peach crop is estimated at 63,894,000 bushels, 2 percent above 1952 production but 5 percent below average. Harvest was practically completed by October 1 even in the late northern areas.

By regions, the estimates of production are: North Atlantic States 5,500,000 bushels, up 6 percent from last year; South Atlantic, 10,243,000 bushels, down 1 percent; North Central, 5,618,000 bushels, down 19 percent; South Central, 5,406,000 bushels, up 30 percent; and Western 37,127,000 bushels, up 3 percent from last year. California clingstones turned out 22,543,000 bushels--3 percent more than indicated on September 1. This production is 18 percent above the 1952 crop and 10 percent above average. Loss from weather damage or brown rot was not serious although harvest finished somewhat later than usual. California Freestone peaches are estimated at 10,418,000 bushels--the same as reported earlier in the season. This is 7 percent less than the 1952 crop and 8 percent less than average.

PEARS: A pear crop of 28,901,000 bushels is expected, a decline of 1,473,000 bushels from a month ago and 2,046,000 bushels below 1952 production. The 10-year average is 30,396,000 bushels. The decline from a month ago was mostly in the Bartlett pear crop in the west coast States. A slight drop in prospects for other pears in the Pacific Northwest also occurred.

A crop of 17,495,000 bushels of Bartlett pears was harvested in Washington, Oregon, and California and 6,977,000 bushels of other pears are expected. This compares

with 1952 production in these three States of 20,373,000 bushels of Bartletts and 6,232,000 bushels of other pears. The Bartlett harvest has been completed in the three States. In Washington, the pick-out was smaller than growers anticipated earlier. A few tons were lost during September in the Yakima Valley because of high winds but the overall damage was small. In Oregon, production in the Hood River area was below earlier expectations while the crop in the Rogue River Valley was up to earlier forecasts. A large crop of winter pears is expected. The 6,977,000-bushel crop estimated for the west coast States is 570,000 bushels above average. In Washington, a good crop of Bosc and D'Anjou pears is being harvested. In Oregon, harvest of winter pears in the Hood River Valley is about two-thirds complete and the tonnage is falling short of earlier estimates. In the Rogue River Valley the D'Anjou crop may be below earlier expectations while the production of Bosc will be large. Harvest of D'Anjous in this area is nearing completion but a large part of the Bosc crop is still to be harvested on the first of the month. Harvest of Hardy pears in California has been completed with most of the tonnage as usual going to canneries. Harvest of other varieties is in progress.

In Michigan, the dry weather retarded sizing of the crop. Harvest of Bartletts was completed during the first week of September. Late varieties began moving to processors around the first of October. The New York crop sized satisfactorily in most areas. Bartletts have been harvested and good progress is being made in harvesting late varieties. Production in the remaining States, at 2,875,000 bushels is slightly below the 2,910,000 bushels for 1952 and much below the 10-year average of 4,089,000 bushels.

GRAPES: The grape crop is placed at 2,770,400 tons, which compares with the 1952 production of 3,173,400 tons and the 10-year average of 2,874,200 tons. California and Arizona, which produce practically all of the European type grapes in the country, show a production of 2,581,800 tons or 93 percent of the U. S. production. Production in the other States was 188,600 tons, (mostly American type grapes) with the Great Lake States having 133,600 tons.

In California, grapes this year developed later than usual with most varieties slow in reaching the desired sugar content. The colored varieties are reported to have made more nearly normal development than Thompson Seedless. The sun drying of raisin grapes was not completed by October 1 because in many vineyards harvest was delayed for maximum sugar development. Weather conditions have been generally favorable for sun drying of raisins. Crushing for wine started in early September and by late September was in full swing. Tokay harvest started later than usual. The quality of the crop generally is good. A small volume of Emperors had been harvested for storage by late September but harvest for out-of-state shipment is not yet underway. Harvest of Arizona grapes was completed in late July.

The production in the Great Lakes States is 133,600 tons, the same as in 1952 but 12 percent above average. In New York, prospects declined in the Niagara County area and to some extent in Chautauqua County and in the Finger Lakes area. Apparently, bunches are not filling out as well as expected earlier. In the Finger Lakes area, a large production of wine grapes is indicated. Sugar content is expected to be high in the Hudson Valley and Finger Lakes area. Harvest of Concord in the Chautauqua-Erie area got underway the last week of September. In Pennsylvania, harvest of grapes in the Erie Belt began around September 25. Berries are generally small and very sweet but did not color well. Ripening has been somewhat uneven due to the variable

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weather during September... In Ohio, harvest will be completed in early October, about 5 days earlier than usual. Harvest of Michigan's Concord grapes began during the first week of September and should be over by the middle of October. Heavy volume moved after the middle of September and should continue during the first week of October. Harvest of Delawares and Niagaras was completed by the end of September. The quality of this year's crop is very good. In Illinois, harvest is completed. The quality was excellent. The Arkansas crop was very short because of early spring freezes. Harvest is over.

CITRUS: The U. S. production of early and midseason oranges, excluding Florida Temple oranges, for harvest in 1953-54 is forecast at a little over 59 million boxes, compared with 58.4 million boxes last season. Florida's part of this season's crop is estimated at 43 million boxes, up 2.4 million from last season. California's Navels and miscellaneous oranges are indicated at 14.4 million boxes--a reduction of 2.2 million from last year.

Texas early and mid-season oranges, reflecting further recovery from freeze damage, are placed at 975,000 boxes compared with 760,000 boxes harvested in 1952-53. Arizona, at 600,000 boxes for 1953-54, represents a 200,000 box increase over last year. Florida Valencias for 1953-54 are forecast at 34 million boxes compared with 29.9 million in 1952-53. The first estimate for California Valencias will be made in December. Tangerine production in Florida for the coming season is estimated at 5 million boxes compared with 4.9 million last year. The estimate of Florida Temples, at 2.0 million boxes for 1953-54 is somewhat larger than the 1.7 million boxes produced last year.

The 1953-54 production of grapefruit (excluding California Summer) is forecast slightly above 43 million boxes--an increase of 17 percent over production in 1952-53. More fruit is anticipated in all producing States. Florida, with most of the grapefruit, expects 37.5 million boxes (19.0 million seedless and 18.5 million other), an increase of 5 million boxes over 1952-53. Late bloom fruit in Florida is expected to amount to about 5 percent of the seedless and from 5 to 10 percent of the other varieties. Texas expects 1.1 million boxes this year, nearly triple the 1952-53 production of 400,000 boxes. The Arizona grapefruit crop estimated at 3.5 million boxes, is a half million above last season. The California Desert Valleys crop at 910,000 boxes, also represents a small increase over 1952-53.

The harvest of California old crop Valencias continues with about 5 million boxes remaining as of October 1. Conditions for the new crop of citrus have been generally satisfactory. August rainfall over Florida citrus producing areas was near an all-time recorded high and almost daily rains continued in September. Some scattered areas are suffering from excess water but generally trees and crops are in excellent condition. Oranges are showing larger sizes than last year but grapefruit are somewhat smaller. However, grapefruit have sized well in many groves and harvest got under way earlier this year than last. Florida shipments totaled slightly more than 500 cars the week ending September 26. Very few oranges have been picked to date but volume should increase sharply as the month advances. In Texas, citrus crop prospects for 1953-54 were materially improved by late August and early September rains. Trees responded well and fruit started sizing immediately. Active movement in grapefruit is not expected until after mid-October. Arizona conditions are favorable for a larger citrus production this year. Water for irrigating is available to help the recovery of trees from weather damage of recent years.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in California is estimated at 86,000 tons-- 62 percent above last year and 5 percent above average. Michigan plums are placed at 6,400 tons--18 percent below the 1952 crop but 29 percent above average. Plum harvest was completed in both States in September.

Production of California dried prunes is estimated at 140,000 tons (dry basis) compared with 135,000 tons produced in 1952 and the average of 182,600 tons. Harvest has been completed in all areas. The crop was heavy in the Santa Clara Valley and some sections of the Sacramento Valley but short in other areas as a result of spring frost damage.

Total production of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is estimated at 88,400 tons (fresh basis) compared with 85,800 tons last year and the average of 113,830 tons. In these three States this year, about 44,200 tons were sold fresh, 21,000 tons canned, 1,680 tons frozen and 10,600 tons dried (fresh basis). Last year, utilization in these States amounted to 44,830 tons sold fresh, 25,490 tons canned, 7,500 tons dried and 800 tons frozen. It is estimated that about 4,950 tons of prunes were left unharvested in Washington and Oregon because of low prices. This fruit was originally intended for the fresh market but was left on the trees beyond the usual harvesting date and much of it shriveled so it could not be harvested for canning.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Weather conditions during the latter part of September in California were not favorable for figs. Indications point to some decline in prospective tonnage of dried figs. Canning of Kadotas started a little later than usual and is now in progress. The quality of the fruit is good.

A very short crop of olives is indicated. Picking of ripe olives for canning is expected to begin around mid-October.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: Harvest of California's almond crop of 40,000 tons is in progress although deliveries to handlers have not yet reached peak volume. Production in 1952 totaled 36,400 tons and the 10-year average is 35,880 tons.

Production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is estimated at 6,380 tons, only about one-half of the record-large 1952 crop of 12,250 tons and 11 percent less than the average of 7,138 tons. The season is late this year, with volume movement to processors expected around mid-October. The set in many orchards was light and a relatively larger percentage of "blanks" is expected.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is placed at 67,600 tons. The California forecast of 62,000 tons is the same as a month ago while the crop in Oregon declined 500 tons during September to 5,600 tons. Harvest in California is in progress in many localities, a little later than usual. The high temperatures during the second week of September caused some sun-burning but the damage is not serious. In Oregon, the crop is late this year. Quality of the crop is expected to be below that of last year.

CRANBERRIES: The cranberry crop is forecast to be a record of 1,162,000 barrels-- 47 percent above both last year and the 10-year average production. In Massachusetts and New Jersey, weather during the growing season has been generally favorable except for a few periods of hot, dry weather which caused some sun-scald damage. Harvest in these two States was underway by mid-September and should be completed soon after mid-October. Size of berries is about average but quality is generally a little below average.

Wisconsin is harvesting a bumper crop of excellent quality berries. The crop has responded to favorable fall weather. The record production of 290,000 barrels in this State is 53 percent above last year and 85 percent above average. Washington and Oregon each have relatively large crops of good quality cranberries. Harvest started the first week in October and will continue through most of the month.

PECANS: A record-large pecan crop is forecast. The prospective production of 181,136,000 pounds is 22 percent above 1952 and 3 percent above the previous record crop of 1948. Improved varieties are estimated at 85,761,000 pounds and wild and seedling nuts, at 95,375,000 pounds. All pecan States are expecting relatively good crops this year. Weather conditions have been generally favorable for the development of the crop. Harvest of the earliest varieties is underway but the main harvest will not start until late October.

In Georgia, heavy rains and high winds in late September resulted in more than usual shedding. Quality of the crop is good and generally the nuts are well filled. In Alabama, the recent storms did some damage in Covington, Butler, Crenshaw, and Montgomery Counties but a record crop is expected in Baldwin and Mobile Counties. The trees in Mississippi are well loaded and quality is expected to be generally good, especially for seedling pecans. In Louisiana, a record large crop is indicated. In Oklahoma, all areas are expecting relatively good crops, although some weevil and webworm damage has been reported and some shedding occurred in September. In Texas, the crop was benefitted by late July and August rains. The harvesting of pecans has started in the southern areas of Texas.

POTATOES: The potato crop is now estimated at 373,939,000 bushels--approximately 7 million bushels less than was indicated a month ago. This estimated production is 8 percent larger than the 1952 crop but 9 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average.

States contributing to the decline from production indicated on September 1 include Maine, North Dakota, Colorado, Montana, and Utah. Decreases in these States, however, were partially offset by increases elsewhere, notably, Wisconsin and Washington, and in some of the early States where the harvest turned out larger than previously expected.

Production in the 29 late States is placed at 291,519,000 bushels--10,656,000 bushels more than in 1952. Production in these States is now expected to be 7,783,000 bushels less than indicated a month ago.

In the 9 eastern late States, production is indicated to be 114,811,000 bushels --9 percent larger than last year. In Maine, potato vines were artificially killed on more than half of the acreage by September 12 as a measure to prevent the development of large quantities of undesirably large tubers. As a result, production is now estimated to be substantially less than indicated on September 1. Some growers started killing the vines during the last few days of August but most of this operation occurred during the first 10 days of September. Most growers used either rotobeaters or chemical treatment, though some acreage was killed by burning. Prior to this year vine killing in Maine was practiced primarily to facilitate harvesting. Potato fields which were permitted to continue growing until the last week of September, when killing frosts occurred, benefited from rather heavy rains on September 5 and 6. Substantially larger yields are expected from this acreage than from fields which were killed in late August and early September. Harvest in Maine was in full swing by mid-September. By the end of the month nearly half of the acreage had been dug. Last year, only about one-third of the acreage was harvested by the end of September.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 9, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October 1, 1953

Elsewhere in the late States of the Northeast, September weather was generally favorable for the potato harvest. In Upstate New York, disappointing yields in Steuben County were offset by an improved outlook in important areas north of Steuben and the average yield for Upstate potatoes is indicated to be the same as a month ago. Digging on Long Island continued to lag considerably behind the harvest last year. In Pennsylvania, the intense heat and dry weather of late August and early September killed the vines in many fields throughout the State, though in some sections the crop benefited by good rains around Labor Day. In the important Lehigh-Northampton area, however, drought conditions continued to prevail through most of September. Quality in Pennsylvania is generally good, though tubers are running to relatively small sizes.

The production outlook in the 9 central late States is characterized chiefly by a substantial increase in the indicated yield in Wisconsin which more than offsets a decrease from a month ago in North Dakota. Production in the central late States is now indicated to be 65,285,000 bushels--11 percent more than was produced in this area in 1952. In Wisconsin, the potato crop was favored by excellent September weather and both yields and quality are running far ahead of earlier expectations. Indicated yield for Wisconsin is the largest of record.

Harvest is nearly complete in the Fargo-Moorhead section of the Red River Valley and is well advanced farther north. Quality is generally good. Estimated production in North Dakota is down moderately from a month ago but in Minnesota prospects remain unchanged. The expected yield in Michigan--unchanged from a month ago--is equal to last year's record.

In the 11 western late States, production is now estimated at 111,423,000 bushels--4 percent less than the 1952 output in these States. Diggings in Washington indicate an average yield equal to last year's record-high. The Idaho crop was favored with excellent growing weather during September and prospects are unchanged from a month ago. Harvest of the Malheur County, Oregon crop is largely complete and light harvesting was underway by late September in central Oregon and the Klamath Basin. Prospects declined slightly during September in Utah; and a moderate reduction in the crop is indicated in Colorado and Montana.

Though quality is generally good in most of the important western potato areas, in some States, notably Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Colorado, a larger than usual proportion of the crop is expected to be culled out because of more stringent size requirements for U.S. No. 1's and No. 2's than prevailed in previous years.

Production in the 7 intermediate States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas is now placed at 16,937,000 bushels. This production, now largely harvested, is 21 percent larger than in 1952.

The crop in the 13 early States turned out approximately 700,000 bushels (1 percent) larger than was indicated previously. Most of the increase over earlier expectations was in South Carolina, Alabama, and Arizona. Total production in the early States is now estimated at 65,483,000 bushels--24 percent more than last year's output.

SWEETPOTATOE Production of sweetpotatoes is estimated at 33,709,000 bushels. This indicated crop is 19 percent larger than in 1952 but 38 percent smaller than average annual production during the 1942-51 period. In some of the South Atlantic States, production is expected to be larger than a month ago but these increases are more than offset by smaller crops now anticipated in New Jersey and the South Central States. Total sweetpotato production is indicated to be about 600,000 bushels smaller than expected on September 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1953

October 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

The most significant declines in production prospects from a month ago occurred in New Jersey and Louisiana where excessively dry weather reduced yields. In New Jersey, growers report a fair set of sweetpotatoes but diggings to date have been running heavily to small sizes. In Louisiana, harvesting was fairly active during September and should reach a peak about mid-October. Lack of sufficient rainfall also reduced the crop in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

Harvest is well advanced in Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia and yields are turning out better than expected earlier. Production in these States is now indicated to be considerably larger than estimated on September 1. Digging in North Carolina was getting underway by the end of September. In Texas, harvest became quite general during September and by the end of the month sweetpotatoes were moving in volume.

TOBACCO: A total of 2,073 million pounds of tobacco is estimated as of October 1.

With most of the crops now harvested, the overall outlook is about the same as last month. Declines, notably in fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco prospects, were largely offset by increases in flue-cured tobacco production. In 1952, tobacco production in the United States totaled 2,255 million pounds and the 1942-51 average was 1,943 million pounds.

Production of flue-cured tobacco is now estimated at 1,234 million pounds--up 8 million or nearly 1 percent from last month. This compares with 1,365 million pounds harvested last year and the 10-year average production of 1,145 million pounds. Production for type 11 is now indicated to be lower than on September 1 but this decline is more than offset by a larger outturn for types 12 and 13 than estimated last month. Harvest of type 11 has generally made poor progress this season because of the slowness of the crop in maturing and on October 1 a significant part of the crop remained to be harvested.

The burley crop is estimated at 577 million pounds, about the same as a month ago, and compares with last year's record crop of 650 million pounds. The 10-year average production was 528 million pounds. Most of the crop had been harvested by October 1.

The fire-cured tobacco crop is indicated at 52.6 million pounds or about 8 percent below the forecast of last month as a result of continued dry weather in producing areas. Last year 58.2 million pounds was produced and the 1942-51 average production was 71.9 million pounds.

Dark air-cured tobacco production, estimated at 28.5 million pounds, is also lower than forecast a month ago because of drought conditions. In 1952, 33.8 million pounds were produced and the 10-year average is 37.2 million pounds.

The Maryland crop is estimated at 37.6 million pounds which is unchanged from a month ago. This compares with 39.5 million pounds harvested in 1952.

The production of cigar tobaccos is estimated at 103.4 million pounds, about a half million pounds below last month's estimate, and compares with 107.6 million pounds produced in 1952. Production of fillers is placed at 42.0 million pounds, binders at 47.4 million pounds and wrappers at 13.9 million pounds. In each case, the indicated production level is moderately below last year. Filler and binder production are indicated to be substantially below the 10-year average while production of wrapper types is expected to exceed average.

HOPS: Production of hops in 1953 is estimated at 41,752,000 pounds. This compares with 61,263,000 pounds produced in 1952 and the 10-year average of 51,075,000 pounds. In 1952, when a marketing agreement was in effect, the salable quantity was limited to 39,200,000 pounds and only 41,200,000 pounds were harvested. A large decline in the acreage, from 38,300 acres to 28,400 acres, and lower yields per acre account for the lower production this year. The production is about 4 percent below the forecast of September 1.

Harvest has been completed in the four hop States--Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California. In Washington, hops were smaller in size than last year. In a few late hop yards, considerable shattering occurred because hops were over mature when harvested. In Oregon, some acreage was not harvested because of mold, mildew and discoloration caused by heavy rains in late August. In California, all hop acreage was harvested. The crop in the Sacramento Valley was good but in Mendocino and Sonoma Counties was generally poor because of earlier mildew infestation and cool spring weather.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets for the 1953 crop is now expected to total 11,496,000 tons, about one percent above prospects a month ago and about 15 percent above the 10-year average production of slightly more than 10 million tons. Yield prospects, at 15.8 tons per acre, are up slightly from last month and 2.4 tons above average.

Weather during September was generally favorable for beet growth and maturity over most of the beet area and water has been adequate for late irrigation. Harvest is underway in most all producing areas. Many States, particularly Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, have experienced another very favorable growing season for sugar beets. In California, over a third of the spring-planted beets have been harvested with yields turning out about as expected earlier. Sugar content is running above a year ago.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospects for sugarcane production remain unchanged from a month ago and the indicated production of 7,525,000 tons is about one percent below last year's production of 7,599,000 tons but well above the average production of 6,281,000 tons for 1942-51 crops.

In Louisiana, dry weather slowed growth to some extent, but a good crop is still indicated and the estimated yield held at 20.0 tons per acre. Harvest of the crop is expected to get underway about mid-October. In Florida, the crop, which is grown under controlled water conditions, continued to develop satisfactorily.

PASTURES: Farm pastures deteriorated further during September as the result of continued dry weather over most of the country except the Southeast. For the United States as a whole, pasture feed condition on October 1 averaged 56 percent of normal, as low as any recorded for that date in nearly four decades of record except in 1934 and 1936, when conditions averaged 54 percent. There were substantial extreme drought areas in the Central Mississippi Valley, the Southwest, and the Central Appalachian area. Pasture and range feed in the Northern Plains and Pacific Northwest was comparatively good, and in the Southeast, September rains improved green feed and aided planting of winter pasture crops. Early October rains from Texas northeastward into Illinois will renew pasture growth locally, but outside of the South, it may be too late to produce much green feed this season.

On October 1, extreme drought encompassed the Midwest area from eastern Kansas eastward through the Central Ohio Valley and from southern Iowa deep into Arkansas (see pasture map on page 4). In Missouri, pasture feed was negligible with a State average condition of 13 percent setting a new low record for October 1. In Iowa, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the condition of pastures was also the lowest recorded in 39 years. In Indiana, it equalled the record low, and in Illinois and Ohio was the lowest for the date since the late 1930's. Early October rains over parts of the area will be helpful but in many sections came too late to provide much pasture feed for livestock this year.

In the Southwest, pasture and range feed on October 1 was very limited, with extreme drought in western Texas and progressive deterioration in other nearby and lower Great Plains areas. In Kansas and Nebraska, pasture condition was the lowest for October 1 in 17 and 14 years, respectively, and in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, the second lowest in a decade or more. Prospects for pasture from fall sown grains in the Central and lower Great Plains that had improved earlier, declined sharply as the result of hot, dry September weather. Substantial early October rains in parts of Texas and Oklahoma will be helpful to pastures and ranges locally.

In the Appalachian area, the drought of 3 months duration was still severe on October 1. Virginia and West Virginia recorded the lowest October 1 pasture condition since 1930. Further Northeast, pastures were likewise poor with areas of severe drought in Pennsylvania, parts of New Jersey, and southern New England. In the Carolinas, pasture feed was short on October 1, but over most of the Southeast substantial rains accompanying recent hurricanes substantially relieved previous dry conditions and pastures were greening rapidly. The new moisture also permitted seeding of previously delayed winter pasture crops.

In the Western Great Lake States, pastures were spotted and moderately below average condition, but in the North Great Plains provided average to good feed. In the Central and Lower Rocky Mountain States, pastures and ranges were dry, with feed generally somewhat below average. In the northern Pacific Coast States, pastures and ranges were furnishing good feed and were better than on October 1, a year ago. In California, pastures were about average, but not as good as last year.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on United States farms during September totaled 9,219 million pounds, 1 percent above September a year ago and slightly above average for the month. Production per cow continued at near record levels in spite of poor pasture feed over the country as farmers were feeding record quantities of grains and concentrates together with supplementary roughages in critical drought areas. The September output averaged 1.92 pounds of milk per person per day -- the lowest for the month in over 2 decades of records. Milk production on United States farms in the first 9 months of 1953 totaled 94.4 billion pounds as compared with 90.2 billion pounds produced in the same period a year ago.

On October 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 15.65 pounds, just fractionally below last year's record high of 15.68 pounds, but 9 percent above the 10-year average for the date. Production per cow failed to show the full September 1 - October 1 downturn, declining only $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent as compared to a usual seasonal decline of $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Regionally, production per cow showed decreases from a year ago of less than 1 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central regions and a 3 percent drop in the East North Central area while

in the other areas output per cow on October 1 ranged from 2½ to 4 percent above a year earlier. Production continued well above average for the date in all areas with October 1 production ranging from 5 percent above average in the South Central region to 12½ percent higher in the West. Crop reporters were milking 68.6 percent of the milk cows in their herds on October 1 -- the same as last year and otherwise the lowest for the date since 1944.

Among the 30 States making monthly milk production estimates, September production was a record high in Wisconsin, California, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Near record highs in production were reached in 6 other States, all East of the Mississippi River. In contrast, production for the month over most of the Great Plains area and the Central and Western Cornbelt was near the lowest level recorded in some 2 decades for which estimates are available. North Dakota was the only State setting a record low in milk production in September but several other States were lower in only 1 year. Wisconsin farms produced 1,122 million pounds of milk in September to again lead all States in production, followed by California with 525 million pounds; Minnesota, 483; Ohio 476 million; Michigan, 461 million, and Pennsylvania with 457 million pounds.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/									
State	: Sept. : : average : : 1942-51 :	: Sept. : : 1952 : :	: Aug. : : 1953 : :	: Sept. : : 1953 : :	State	: Sept. : : average : : 1942-51 :	: Sept. : : 1952 : :	: Aug. : : 1953 : :	: Sept. : : 1953 : :
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N. J.	86	90	94	90	N. C.	131	144	162	149
Pa.	434	463	488	457	S. C.	50	49	55	52
Ohio	438	453	516	476	Ky.	214	214	258	221
Ind.	315	312	342	310	Tenn.	208	215	252	224
Ill.	427	413	441	396	Ala.	112	106	126	112
Mich.	440	464	507	461	Miss.	116	117	140	126
Wis.	1,049	1,117	1,332	1,122	Okla.	180	134	172	144
Minn.	517	487	592	483	Tex.	305	250	280	266
Iowa	486	457	539	448	Mont.	53	40	48	42
Mo.	355	373	392	342	Idaho	102	93	117	101
N. Dak.	146	135	174	130	Utah	49	50	59	50
S. Dak.	116	100	125	101	Wash.	148	132	155	140
Nebr.	184	161	197	164	Oreg.	105	96	115	101
Kans.	213	187	228	191	Calif.	452	487	569	525
Va.	165	176	188	180	Other				
W. Va.	74	70	74	70	States	1,515	1,541	1,757	1,545
					U. S.	9,185	9,126	10,494	9,219

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAINS AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED
TO MILK COWS

Crop reporters were feeding grains and concentrates to cows in their milking herds at the unprecedented October 1 rate of 4.59 pounds per cow -- 8 percent above the previous record high of 4.25 pounds fed on October 1, 1949. Generally ample supplies of feed grains on hand in most areas and pressing need for use of grain and concentrates to offset the lack of pasture feed resulted in liberal feeding rates. A record high percent of crop reporters were feeding some grain or other concentrates to milk cows in their herds on October 1 -- 78 percent as compared with 75 percent a year ago, and 71 percent for the average. The current October 1 grain and concentrate ration of 4.59 pounds was about 8½ percent above the amount fed a year ago and more than one-fifth above the (1943-52) October 1 average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1953

October 1, 1953

2:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

Record amounts of grains and concentrates per cow were being fed in all regions except the West where the previous high was equaled. A total of 14 States recorded new highs for October 1, and 4 others equaled the previous high rate of feeding for that date. The October 1 rate of feeding in the South Atlantic region -- 4.5 pounds per cow -- was up about 10 percent from last year's record high. In the East North Central region, 4.8 pounds of grain and concentrates were fed per cow on October 1, a 7 percent increase over the previous record for that date. In the West North Central region, milk cows received an average of 4.2 pounds, up 5 percent from the previous high set in 1949. Sharpest increase among the States was in Missouri where cows were being fed 5.3 pounds, topping the previous October 1 high by about one-third. In the North Atlantic and South Central regions, grain and concentrate feeding rates averaged 6.1 and 3.7 pounds, respectively, up slightly from the previous record, while in the West, October 1 feed per cow averaged 4.6 pounds, equal to the 1950 and 1951 record level.

The value per 100 pounds of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows has declined during the year, and by September was down about 9 percent from January. In September, farmers in milk selling areas were feeding rations worth \$3.40 per hundredweight, as compared to \$3.88 a year ago. In cream selling areas, concentrate rations fed averaged \$2.99 per hundredweight as compared with \$3.40 in September a year ago. However, dairy product prices have declined along with feed prices and September 1953 milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios were down about 1 percent from September a year ago.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,206 million eggs in September, a record high production for the month--3 percent more than in September last year and 20 percent above the 1942-51 average. Egg production was at record high levels in all parts of the country except the West North Central and South Central States. Increases in egg production from last year were 13 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and the West. There was no change in the West North Central States. Egg production during the first 9 months of this year was 47,278 million eggs, about the same as last year.

The rate of egg production reached a record high level of 13.1 eggs per layer in September, compared with 12.7 in September last year and the average of 11.0 eggs. The rate of lay was at record levels in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and East North Central States, where it equaled the record rates of last year. Increases in the rate from last year were 10 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the West. Rate per layer on hand during the first 9 months of this year was 144 eggs, compared with 141 eggs last year and the average of 130 eggs. A record September rate of lay has been established in each successive year since 1943.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 331,000,000 layers in September, about the same as in September last year, but 1 percent above the average. Decreases in layers in the West North Central and South Central States offset increases in the rest of the country. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central and 1 percent in the West. Decreases were 2 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the South Central States. The increase in the number of layers from September 1 to October 1 was 13 percent, the same as a year ago, compared with the average of 12 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 totaled 484,721,000 -- 1 percent more than a year ago, but 10 percent less than the average. Decreases in the West North Central and South Central States almost offset increases in all other parts of the country. Increases in potential layers from a year ago were 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the West. Decreases were 2 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the South Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

	Thousands						
1942-51 (Av.)	50,612	64,417	89,716	32,354	65,540	31,806	334,445
1952	64,743	66,230	83,167	32,564	58,849	34,165	339,718
1953	64,889	68,211	82,372	34,254	56,183	34,630	340,539

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 1/

	Thousands						
1942-51 (Av.)	78,471	106,326	160,329	42,822	97,734	46,214	537,897
1952	85,357	94,325	131,637	44,733	78,234	44,080	478,366
1953	91,740	98,483	129,390	46,333	74,251	44,624	484,721

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON OCTOBER 1

	Number						
1942-51 (Av.)	41.2	34.6	33.4	29.7	27.8	38.7	33.9
1952	48.1	41.7	39.0	36.3	34.7	48.1	41.2
1953	47.4	41.0	40.0	39.6	37.2	49.0	42.0

1/Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

CHICKENS ON FARMS: The preliminary estimate of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is 352,355,000--1 percent less than a year ago, and 19 percent below the average. Increases in the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic States were more than offset by decreases in the rest of the country. Increases from a year ago were 3 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Decreases were 3 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the West and 7 percent in the South Central States. October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 41 percent pullet layers, 41 percent pullets not of laying age and 18 percent other young chickens. This compares with holdings a year ago of 43 percent pullet layers, 39 percent pullets not of laying age and 18 percent other chickens.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 289,023,000--1 percent less than a year ago and 14 percent less than the average. Of the pullets on hand October 1, about half were of laying age. This compares with 53 percent of laying age a year ago. These relationships indicate a later movement of pullets into the laying flock this year. October 1 number of laying pullets was 6 percent smaller than a year ago, while the number of pullets not of laying age was 4 percent larger.

Other young chickens on farms October 1 totaled 63,332,000, about the same as a year ago; but 35 percent less than the average. Decreases in the South Atlantic and South Central States offset increases in the North Atlantic, West North Central and the West. There was no change in the East North Central States.

Hens one year old or older on October 1 totaled 195,698,000--6 percent more than a year ago, but 3 percent below the average. Hen numbers increased 14 percent in the North Atlantic, 10 percent in the West, 9 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the West North Central States. They decreased 3 percent in the South Central States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 51.4 cents per dozen, compared with 50.2 cents in mid-August and 48.7 cents in September a year ago. Egg markets continued the upward seasonal price trend during September. Supplies were light and quite frequently short of a good demand. Storage reserves were unusually light. Largest advances were recorded for mediums on Eastern and mid-Western markets. However, on the Pacific Coast, prices on mediums declined. Storage stocks of shell eggs in the 35 cities, reported weekly, declined about 208,000 cases during September and on the 28th totaled 377,000 cases. This compares with 1,342,000 cases last year and a 5-year average of 1,298,000 cases.

Farmers received an average of 24.3 cents per pound, live weight, for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-September, compared with 25.5 cents in mid-August and 26.3 cents in September a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 21.5 cents and commercial broilers 27.4 cents, compared with 21.9 and 31.3 cents, respectively, in mid-September last year. Live poultry markets continued barely steady to weak during September. Moderate price declines were quite general with all classes of chickens affected. Toward the close of the month broiler prices showed some upturn in Texas, Arkansas and California. Roasters showed the largest price declines. Supplies of all classes of live poultry on terminal markets were ample. Movement of fresh processed ready-to-cook broilers from commercial producing areas was moderate, but fully ample to a light demand. Receipts of dressed roasters and fowl at most terminal markets were heavy.

Turkey prices on September 15 averaged 32.4 cents per pound, live weight, compared with 33.2 cents a year earlier. Live turkey prices in the major producing areas held fairly steady during September. Demand was fairly good for young hens, but slow for toms, partly due to lack of finish. U. S. storage stocks on August 31 totaled 47 million pounds, compared with 44 million pounds last year and the 5-year average of 28 million pounds.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-September was \$3.82 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.84 in mid-August and \$4.28 in September last year. The September egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were all more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1953 CROP REPORTING BOARD Washington, D. C., October 9, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN ALL						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	37.9	31.0	37.0	484	434	518
N.H.	43.3	41.0	44.0	555	574	660
Vt.	42.2	42.0	45.0	2,583	2,683	3,150
Mass.	43.8	46.0	46.0	1,691	1,653	1,743
R.I.	40.5	44.0	45.0	311	308	315
Conn.	43.8	40.0	46.0	1,967	1,400	1,656
N.Y.	38.8	47.0	43.0	25,355	30,315	27,735
N.J.	44.3	52.5	50.0	8,244	10,290	9,400
Pa.	43.2	49.0	41.0	57,459	66,003	55,227
Ohio	50.0	53.0	55.0	175,280	189,051	194,205
Ind.	49.9	50.0	51.5	221,863	232,300	244,058
Ill.	51.2	58.0	54.0	443,188	516,832	490,806
Mich.	36.8	50.0	46.0	61,182	83,200	79,626
Wis.	44.0	58.0	57.0	112,905	139,954	144,438
Minn.	41.6	50.5	50.0	224,527	266,690	282,550
Iowa	49.9	64.0	55.0	530,876	697,792	605,660
Mo.	35.0	41.0	30.0	147,182	173,512	121,890
N.Dak.	21.8	19.5	25.0	25,860	20,846	28,875
S.Dak.	26.9	28.0	26.0	101,641	103,516	142,416
Nebr.	29.6	37.0	27.5	226,530	261,960	200,530
Kans.	25.6	22.0	20.0	72,126	59,840	47,880
Del.	31.9	38.0	39.5	4,409	6,422	6,596
Md.	39.5	46.0	46.0	18,094	21,712	21,068
Va.	35.6	33.0	27.0	38,981	51,614	25,083
W.Va.	37.5	41.0	36.0	10,947	3,405	6,876
N.C.	27.4	25.5	26.5	61,059	56,176	58,380
S.C.	18.4	15.0	20.0	26,518	18,945	24,000
Ga.	14.0	12.0	21.0	45,268	37,152	63,063
Fla.	11.8	15.5	16.0	7,319	9,874	9,680
Ky.	53.7	28.0	35.0	77,943	58,408	71,540
Tenn.	28.3	20.0	23.0	63,705	39,840	49,644
Ala.	17.1	11.0	22.5	46,354	26,268	49,432
Miss.	18.8	16.0	21.0	43,031	27,536	32,529
Ark.	19.8	15.0	17.0	27,307	13,935	12,784
La.	17.6	19.0	21.0	17,108	12,654	11,886
Okla.	18.8	13.0	14.0	24,047	10,101	7,504
Texas	16.8	18.5	16.5	54,256	41,292	33,874
Mont.	15.8	14.0	22.5	3,922	2,030	3,532
Idaho	48.0	57.0	54.0	1,540	2,622	2,484
Wyo.	16.4	21.0	20.0	1,125	1,071	1,000
Colo.	21.9	26.5	31.0	14,568	13,276	13,671
N.Mex.	14.6	14.0	15.0	1,873	1,120	1,050
Ariz.	12.3	12.0	15.0	380	420	510
Utah	32.6	38.0	39.0	865	1,368	1,365
Nev.	32.3	42.0	40.0	75	126	130
Wash.	50.3	59.0	56.0	1,007	1,239	1,232
Oreg.	38.3	44.0	45.0	1,218	1,232	1,125
Calif.	32.9	35.0	35.0	2,293	2,730	2,730
U.S.	35.2	40.6	39.6	3,036,380	3,306,735	3,196,101

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
October 2, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	25.4	29.0	31.0	8,871	12,856	14,322
N.J.	23.0	25.0	25.0	1,571	2,000	2,075
Pa.	21.2	22.5	24.0	18,744	19,012	20,472
Ohio	22.6	24.5	29.5	45,583	55,100	69,000
Ind.	19.7	24.0	27.5	28,714	36,960	44,055
Ill.	18.9	23.0	27.0	27,012	41,630	54,729
Mich.	24.7	25.5	29.5	26,077	36,440	43,837
Wis.	23.0	24.5	24.7	2,053	1,838	1,948
Minn.	17.8	14.7	14.3	20,338	16,998	14,890
Iowa	19.3	22.0	18.9	4,075	3,579	2,097
Mo.	16.3	22.0	26.0	21,081	26,378	37,414
N.Dak.	15.0	10.1	10.3	141,441	100,069	103,551
S.Dak.	13.0	8.2	8.6	44,104	31,412	30,900
Nebr.	19.4	22.4	22.8	72,258	98,367	88,747
Kans.	15.7	21.0	13.0	193,227	307,629	154,258
Del.	18.8	21.0	19.0	1,164	1,218	1,007
Md.	19.3	20.5	20.5	6,215	5,371	5,268
Va.	17.6	21.5	21.0	7,644	7,590	6,972
W.Va.	17.9	21.0	22.0	1,395	1,260	1,342
N.C.	16.1	21.0	20.0	6,860	8,316	7,760
S.C.	14.6	20.0	19.5	2,935	3,680	3,588
Ga.	13.3	19.0	18.5	2,120	2,470	3,071
Ky.	15.3	20.0	21.5	4,818	4,600	6,235
Tenn.	14.0	19.0	20.0	4,188	4,009	6,320
Ala.	15.6	19.0	23.0	212	209	437
Miss.	21.6	26.0	26.0	222	234	1,222
Ark.	13.7	18.0	19.0	363	396	1,425
Okl.	13.0	18.5	12.0	70,810	107,115	69,480
Tex.	12.3	11.5	9.0	59,088	34,626	21,681
Mont.	17.3	14.4	18.9	75,211	83,548	113,860
Idaho	27.1	26.4	27.9	33,111	40,598	42,828
Wyo.	19.0	16.3	16.5	5,654	6,410	6,606
Colo.	18.8	17.6	15.7	38,354	54,932	41,106
N.Mex.	10.3	6.6	5.9	3,846	859	720
Ariz.	23.2	26.0	26.0	589	598	598
Utah	22.3	17.7	19.6	7,461	7,678	8,646
Nev.	28.1	25.2	29.7	491	478	535
Wash.	26.6	27.9	28.7	65,903	80,541	85,298
Oreg.	25.7	28.0	28.2	23,930	30,856	33,000
Calif.	18.5	21.0	20.5	10,799	13,587	11,931
U. S.	17.1	18.3	17.3	1,088,548	1,291,447	1,163,231

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	21.2	24.0	118	96		
Wis.	23.4	24.5	24,000	1,354	980	1,056
Minn.	17.7	14.5	14,000	17,618	15,414	15,244
Iowa	17.4	21.0	17.0	222	147	102
N.Dak.	15.0	10.0	11.0	108,471	81,190	91,091
S.Dak.	12.7	7.5	8.0	30,527	23,408	23,968
Nebr.	14.0	14.0	12.0	965	672	864
Mont.	15.6	13.0	18.0	47,148	54,730	81,846
Idaho	31.0	31.5	29.5	14,505	21,135	24,160
Wyo.	17.1	17.5	15.0	1,459	1,418	1,455
Calif.	19.0	22.5	20.0	2,322	1,732	2,000
N.Mex.	14.6	14.5	13.5	304	232	256
Utah	32.8	30.0	31.0	2,368	3,030	3,285
Nev.	28.2	27.0	30.0	353	378	390
Wash.	22.6	23.5	25.5	14,834	8,436	21,548
Ore.	23.9	28.0	27.0	5,138	4,294	6,210
U. S.	16.0	12.0	14.2	255,952	217,283	271,476

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Minn.	16.5	12.0	8.0	960	384	176
N.Dak.	15.0	10.5	7.0	32,970	18,879	12,460
S.Dak.	13.2	6.5	4.0	3,530	2,100	738
3 States	14.8	9.9	6.7	37,360	21,363	13,424

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter &	Total
					Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1942-51	518,893	180,490	218,210	37,970	132,986	1,088,548
1952	711,810	197,492	182,338	21,967	177,840	1,291,447
1953 2/	497,586	236,138	218,584	14,300	196,623	1,163,231

1/Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

October 9, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
October 1, 1953

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	40.1	30.0	48.0	3,367	2,460	4,224
N.H.	35.9	36.0	32.0	228	144	128
Vt.	33.1	36.0	35.0	1,331	1,224	1,050
Mass.	31.6	31.0	35.0	182	124	140
R.I.	31.3	31.0	33.0	31	31	33
Conn.	32.2	30.0	33.0	154	120	99
N.Y.	34.2	37.0	37.0	24,424	28,490	25,641
N.J.	31.7	33.0	38.0	1,342	1,386	1,520
Pa.	32.2	29.0	36.0	24,893	21,895	26,352
Ohio	36.9	37.0	42.0	42,593	46,916	48,468
Ind.	34.7	35.5	36.0	46,562	50,268	45,864
Ill.	39.2	37.0	37.0	139,770	124,283	116,809
Mich.	37.0	33.5	34.0	51,906	50,786	46,920
Wis.	44.5	45.0	40.0	124,676	132,885	117,560
Minn.	38.3	39.0	31.0	184,477	204,555	160,983
Iowa	36.9	35.0	26.0	206,620	216,370	153,556
Mo.	24.3	22.0	24.0	41,082	26,268	30,096
N.Dak.	29.4	23.0	32.0	66,128	39,192	57,792
S.Dak.	31.6	26.5	25.0	35,218	94,181	93,300
Nebr.	27.0	19.0	20.0	62,003	46,626	46,620
Kans.	22.1	20.5	20.5	29,366	18,142	23,411
Del.	30.5	31.0	32.0	179	217	224
Md.	31.7	34.5	33.0	1,316	2,001	1,881
Va.	28.5	33.0	33.0	3,931	4,719	4,851
W.Va.	27.7	29.5	29.0	1,762	1,593	1,450
N.C.	28.5	34.0	38.0	10,206	12,682	15,314
S.C.	25.3	30.0	31.0	16,253	17,460	19,127
Ga.	24.6	30.0	30.0	13,327	14,130	19,770
Fla.	18.3	30.0	28.0	488	1,080	1,120
Ky.	23.1	25.0	29.0	2,130	2,600	3,770
Tenn.	25.6	28.0	33.0	5,566	5,600	8,646
Ala.	24.1	28.5	33.0	4,335	3,249	5,808
Miss.	28.8	37.0	39.0	8,612	6,179	10,764
Ark.	27.4	32.5	33.0	6,876	3,998	6,369
La.	26.6	35.0	33.0	2,586	1,680	2,211
Okla.	18.7	21.0	21.5	18,530	8,442	12,018
Texas	20.1	25.5	27.0	25,280	20,910	37,638
Mont.	33.5	33.5	35.0	12,685	10,352	13,090
Idaho	41.9	46.5	42.0	7,756	8,602	7,392
Wyo.	30.8	31.0	27.5	4,477	4,495	4,400
Colo.	30.3	33.0	29.0	6,070	6,303	5,104
N.Mex.	21.5	22.0	19.5	837	594	488
Ariz.	37.4	52.0	52.0	397	572	572
Utah	43.9	46.0	45.0	2,097	2,024	1,845
Nev.	40.6	44.0	44.0	342	352	352
Wash.	46.3	50.0	51.0	7,361	6,800	6,783
Oreg.	28.8	33.8	32.0	9,632	9,775	8,128
Calif.	29.5	32.5	31.0	5,180	5,525	5,425
U.S.	33.5	32.8	30.6	1,324,614	1,268,230	1,205,106

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	16.1	17.5	15.0	145	88	75
N.J.	17.3	20.5	16.5	269	410	363
Pa.	16.0	19.0	15.0	450	361	300
Ohio	20.2	22.0	22.5	20,971	20,680	21,712
Ind.	20.3	23.5	22.0	30,171	38,493	37,906
Ill.	22.4	24.0	21.0	78,829	85,128	76,146
Mich.	17.8	19.0	20.0	1,773	1,748	2,260
Wis.	13.4	17.0	14.5	523	816	725
Minn.	15.7	19.0	20.0	10,914	21,945	27,300
Iowa	20.4	25.5	22.0	35,181	37,587	34,100
Mo.	17.7	19.0	11.0	14,803	32,756	20,504
N.Dak.	11.2	12.5	13.0	147	362	299
S.Dak.	14.3	15.0	17.0	434	1,275	1,496
Nebr.	19.0	26.0	18.0	652	2,288	1,944
Kans.	12.6	11.5	8.0	3,310	7,360	4,008
Del.	13.2	17.0	15.5	658	986	1,023
Md.	14.5	18.0	18.5	739	1,350	1,758
Va.	16.1	17.0	15.0	1,791	2,958	2,550
W.Va.	14.2	15.0	14.0	19	15	14
N.C.	13.4	16.5	14.5	3,434	4,785	3,756
S.C.	9.6	11.5	12.5	353	1,127	1,262
Ga.	8.8	10.5	11.0	130	336	396
Fla.	---	20.0	20.0	---	240	240
Ky.	16.6	15.5	14.5	1,690	1,767	1,580
Tenn.	16.7	20.0	12.5	1,904	3,620	2,238
Ala.	15.4	19.0	20.0	766	1,748	1,760
Miss.	15.2	13.5	10.0	2,986	6,142	3,550
Ark.	16.9	16.0	12.0	5,799	13,856	8,796
La.	14.0	14.5	17.0	464	594	663
Okla.	9.7	10.5	11.0	207	861	752
U.S.	19.7	20.7	18.1	219,596	291,682	252,483

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Idaho	2/1,614	2,230	2,100	2/995	3,568	3,150
Wash.	1,734	1,735	1,600	19,972	25,852	21,600
Oreg.	962	1,310	975	16,661	16,768	6,922
Calif.	1,542	1,675	1,600	13,646	15,075	10,080
U.S.	1,327	1,600	1,470	51,075	61,263	41,752

1/Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled 46.5 million pounds in 1951 and 39.2 million pounds in 1952.

2/Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
October 9, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1942-51	1953	1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	50.3	28.0	33.0	134	112	132
Vt.	25.5	30.0	---	56	30	---
N.Y.	27.8	31.0	31.0	2,652	2,170	2,046
N.J.	32.5	36.5	35.0	436	548	595
Pa.	35.0	37.0	40.0	4,498	5,476	6,200
Ohio	27.2	30.0	33.0	702	540	660
Ind.	24.5	27.0	28.0	946	648	728
Ill.	26.6	29.5	31.0	1,271	649	682
Mich.	30.0	29.0	30.0	4,122	2,552	2,010
Wis.	34.4	35.0	36.5	7,344	3,395	2,210
Minn.	25.9	25.0	25.0	28,031	28,400	34,150
Iowa	25.2	30.0	23.0	1,050	690	161
Mo.	20.7	25.0	28.0	1,750	1,500	2,240
N.Dak.	21.9	19.0	23.0	51,584	34,580	46,874
S.Dak.	20.1	15.5	17.5	50,136	9,734	8,348
Nebr.	18.8	20.0	18.0	13,471	3,440	3,096
Kans.	16.7	15.5	12.0	7,950	1,333	1,212
Del.	28.8	30.0	30.0	304	300	330
Md.	30.7	33.0	33.5	2,264	2,178	2,144
Va.	29.4	34.0	33.0	2,343	2,788	2,706
W.Va.	28.2	32.0	33.0	294	352	396
N.C.	26.2	32.5	37.0	1,031	1,398	1,480
S.C.	22.4	27.0	27.5	490	486	495
Ga.	20.7	27.0	24.0	147	135	168
Ky.	23.5	26.5	27.5	1,727	1,484	2,338
Tenn.	19.1	20.0	22.0	1,598	1,100	1,584
Ark.	19.6	21.0	24.0	132	105	192
Okla.	15.3	17.5	14.5	2,978	455	508
Texas	15.8	14.5	19.5	2,386	870	1,755
Mont.	25.8	28.0	28.0	17,201	12,880	14,420
Idaho	34.7	37.0	32.0	11,961	12,062	10,112
Wyo.	29.8	32.0	29.0	4,110	4,224	3,915
Colo.	24.5	23.5	22.0	15,768	9,946	10,752
N.Mex.	20.0	22.0	20.5	601	533	594
Ariz.	42.9	55.0	54.0	4,372	5,895	7,236
Utah	44.5	44.0	45.0	5,873	3,204	7,155
Nev.	34.8	37.0	36.0	751	703	648
Wash.	35.4	36.0	41.0	6,332	3,024	3,608
Oreg.	33.1	37.0	36.0	2,207	10,212	10,836
Calif.	30.2	36.0	33.5	45,919	53,892	52,160
U.S.	25.1	27.5	28.1	225,290	227,008	237,476

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of October 9, 1953
October 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

: Corn for grain (old crop):				Wheat			Oats		
State	Average:	1952	1953	Average:	1952	1953	Average:	1952	1953
	1942-51			1942-51			1942-51		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	4	1	1	---	---	---	3,053	2,091	3,168
N.H.	8	3	3	---	---	---	219	137	122
Vt.	6	6	5	---	---	---	1,179	1,077	945
Mass.	31	20	25	---	---	---	162	104	132
R.I.	3	2	3	---	---	---	28	26	31
Conn.	41	35	28	---	---	---	142	101	94
N.Y.	811	949	1,475	4,882	6,428	9,023	22,620	25,926	23,077
N.J.	828	1,063	837	846	720	788	1,128	1,040	1,140
Pa.	5,121	6,297	6,315	10,066	8,365	9,417	21,641	19,049	23,190
Ohio	14,468	9,602	13,443	19,056	16,530	30,360	35,117	38,002	39,259
Ind.	18,217	18,639	13,506	8,330	7,762	14,979	35,453	36,193	34,857
Ill.	40,032	30,327	30,081	6,074	5,412	14,777	103,486	90,727	86,439
Mich.	6,280	8,600	14,029	15,023	21,135	30,686	47,246	45,200	41,759
Wis.	6,865	3,981	13,626	1,858	1,305	1,247	113,976	119,596	104,628
Minn.	25,009	4,465	32,483	14,395	10,709	12,061	157,092	165,690	138,445
Iowa	91,241	25,265	121,709	1,684	1,074	713	167,011	168,769	124,380
Mo.	17,304	9,407	13,863	6,754	4,748	9,354	33,042	18,650	22,873
N.Dak.	1,137	690	926	104,945	77,053	82,841	62,798	43,895	59,526
S.Dak.	14,625	4,320	11,123	31,714	22,931	23,793	81,931	81,937	83,037
Nebr.	37,136	11,804	33,035	39,624	47,216	55,023	50,618	38,233	39,627
Kans.	8,843	4,724	4,468	89,435	113,823	69,416	22,099	12,881	17,090
Del.	290	112	125	319	219	201	118	145	148
Md.	1,012	822	973	1,694	859	896	974	1,381	1,354
Va.	3,135	2,667	2,548	3,787	2,960	2,440	2,715	3,303	3,202
W.Va.	1,305	841	1,150	959	743	926	1,447	1,322	1,146
N.C.	5,203	5,225	3,175	3,395	4,158	3,958	5,412	6,214	8,576
S.C.	2,112	1,768	979	939	1,067	1,256	7,978	9,254	10,902
Ga.	2,824	3,065	2,318	826	889	1,044	5,272	6,217	11,664
Fla.	226	182	311	---	---	---	112	378	381
Ky.	6,754	5,523	4,487	1,057	828	1,933	1,310	1,170	2,413
Tenn.	4,677	3,988	2,140	1,257	1,042	2,086	2,879	2,408	5,015
Ala.	2,888	1,708	711	65	94	153	1,819	1,040	3,136
Miss.	1,752	1,821	1,022	77	70	489	3,904	2,781	4,306
Ark.	1,454	561	434	160	139	356	3,683	1,719	3,567
La.	540	467	242	---	---	---	1,189	840	884
Okla.	1,137	712	374	19,686	14,996	11,812	13,607	5,825	8,292
Texas	2,234	805	1,553	15,305	4,501	3,252	15,209	13,173	25,217
Mont.	56	5	7	56,006	60,990	83,118	13,970	10,766	14,399
Idaho	119	51	60	14,377	16,645	16,703	5,891	6,538	5,544
Wyo.	33	5	5	3,627	3,654	4,492	4,224	4,001	4,488
Colo.	840	654	181	20,311	23,071	26,719	5,137	5,105	4,492
N.Mex.	159	118	23	1,408	172	130	475	208	171
Ariz.	46	39	63	139	150	167	206	343	286
Utah	2	1	1	4,504	4,223	4,150	1,771	1,316	1,421
Nev.	---	---	---	378	387	358	266	282	317
Wash.	19	13	24	16,349	12,887	17,060	4,932	4,420	4,748
Oreg.	61	22	39	7,820	6,788	9,900	6,661	6,354	5,771
Calif.	1/	1/	1/	3,109	4,076	4,176	1,131	1,105	1,356
U.S.	326,883	171,375	333,929	532,252	510,819	562,253	1,072,333	1,006,932	977,015

1/Less than 500 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of October 9, 1953
October 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

	Barley			Rye			Soybeans (old crop)		
State:	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
	1944-51			1944-51			1943-51		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	118	95	106						
Vt.	37	26							
N.Y.	2,314	1,866	1,841	134	74	78	17	6	6
N.J.	306	340	327	102	56	54	10	3	8
Pa.	3,393	3,669	4,030	259	118	174	36	11	13
Ohio	338	378	475	226	105	171	355	214	724
Ind.	335	298	408	313	230	294	279	192	577
Ill.	420	312	232	292	171	142	584	476	1,703
Mich.	3,195	2,144	1,688	536	359	429	58	25	9
Wis.	4,810	2,546	2,304	786	400	317	19	26	16
Minn.	16,991	19,880	18,837	855	348	1,016	145	94	878
Iowa	474	511	137	95	41	59	702	325	1,879
Mo.	862	675	829	178	69	172	206	258	491
N.Dak.	37,015	29,047	35,624	1,482	630	2,476	3	7	4
S.Dak.	20,913	9,734	7,847	2,462	1,421	2,034	12	17	76
Nebr.	6,592	2,958	2,353	1,463	663	759	9	1/	1/
Kans.	4,005	946	739	292	166	86	49	29	37
Del.	218	171	168	90	59	92	16	4	5
Md.	1,312	1,220	1,308	125	101	119	27	12	14
Va.	1,674	1,924	1,867	182	84	87	34	30	30
W.Va.	212	243	238	27	12	14	1/	1/	1/
N.C.	571	783	814	153	86	105	58	51	24
S.C.	188	248	282	42	32	55	9	21	6
Ge.	60	68	92	28	41	54	2	2	3
Fla.							1/	1	1/
Ky.	712	683	1,029	144	57	174	17	12	9
Tenn.	574	308	602	96	33	148	14	32	18
Ala.							4	8	9
Miss.							20	28	1/
Ark.	72	63	144				34	61	69
La.							6	3	3
Okla.	1,177	250	229	225	460	346	1	10	2
Tex.	1,562	652	825	120	110	114			
Mont.	15,616	9,660	13,555	154	47	64			
Idaho	7,233	6,996	6,067	36	26	22			
Wyo.	3,773	3,675	3,328	65	22	29			
Colo.	11,889	7,658	7,526	243	108	96			
N.Mex.	401	359	475	28	18	11			
Ariz.	1,052	1,236	1,230						
Utah	4,489	4,343	5,796	64	41	49			
Nev.	615	591	551						
Wash.	2,169	1,210	1,948	107	50	87			
Oreg.	4,351	3,268	4,226	253	189	254			
Calif.	10,486	11,856	15,648	75	67	67			
U.S.	172,562	132,890	145,725	11,740	6,494	10,248	2,727	1,958	6,620

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Stocks on Farms on October 1

State	Average 1947-51	1952	1953
<u>Thousand bushels</u>			
Nebraska	157	250	223
Kansas	1,541	2,579	1,854
Oklahoma	570	1,006	170
Texas	2,466	1,445	965
Colorado	332	179	50
New Mexico	203	170	32
Other States	208	174	134
United States	5,478	5,803	3,428

FLAXSEED: Stocks on Farms on October 1

State	Average 1947-51	1952	1953
<u>Thousand bushels</u>			
Minnesota	5,514	4,192	4,752
North Dakota	9,048	6,490	13,078
South Dakota	2,197	2,153	4,129
Other States	1,067	468	522
United States	17,826	13,303	22,481

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average 1942-51	1952	Preliminary 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Preliminary 1953
<u>Bushels</u>				<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
Mich.	7.5	7.0	8.0	51	35	32
Wis.	12.4	13.0	13.0	147	117	78
Minn.	10.0	10.0	9.0	13,147	10,480	9,900
Iowa	12.6	13.5	10.0	1,511	540	250
N. Dak.	7.9	8.5	8.5	12,332	12,980	20,120
S. Dak.	9.2	8.5	9.5	4,618	4,140	6,660
Kans.	6.4	5.5	5.0	724	38	20
Okla.	6.0	5.0	---	90	10	---
Texas	7.4	8.5	7.0	734	1,062	1,008
Mont.	7.0	9.5	9.5	1,236	114	247
Ariz.	25.0	26.0	---	504	78	---
Calif.	20.7	32.0	29.0	2,933	1,408	696
United States	9.3	9.4	8.9	38,312	31,002	39,011

SORGHUM GRAIN

State:	Yield per acre			:	Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated		Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51		1953		1942-51		1953
	Bushels				Thousand bushels		
Ind.	28.7	33.0	26.0		43	66	52
Mo.	19.5	18.0	9.0		811	540	288
S.Dak.	12.5	14.5	16.0		785	203	336
Nebr.	19.1	23.0	13.0		2,156	2,231	1,716
Kans.	18.5	14.0	14.5		28,652	18,536	27,840
N.C.	1/26.4	27.0	25.0		1/390	1,161	1,600
S.C.	1/17.6	16.5	16.5		1/80	66	66
Ala.	1/17.0	16.0	17.0		1/444	176	272
Ark.	15.9	17.0	16.0		204	170	252
La.	16.0	19.0	17.0		27	38	34
Okla.	13.7	9.0	11.0		10,230	4,248	7,062
Texas	18.7	18.0	19.0		80,523	48,236	66,500
Colo.	14.3	8.0	8.0		2,745	1,120	1,632
N.Mex.	13.5	7.0	5.0		4,036	903	730
Ariz.	39.0	48.0	45.0		2,034	1,632	1,800
Calif.	38.6	42.0	42.0		4,249	3,990	4,410
U.S.	18.4	16.4	16.7		137,253	83,316	114,590

1/Short-time average.

RICE

State:	Yield per acre			:	Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated		Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51		1953		1942-51		1953
	Pounds				Thousand bags 1/		
Miss.	---	2,200	2,300		---	1,056	1,610
Ark.	2,166	2,075	2,075		7,281	9,420	10,168
La.	1,770	2,150	2,050		10,523	12,642	12,423
Texas	2,070	2,475	2,475		9,498	13,662	14,355
Calif.	3,021	3,600	3,100		7,719	11,880	12,772
U.S.	2,127	2,468	2,378		35,120	48,660	51,328

1/Bags of 100 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
October 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition October 1		
	Average 1942-51	1952	Prelim. 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Prelim. 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	1953
		Tons			Thousand tons			Percent	
Maine	1.00	1.17	1.06	798	825	740	73	67	67
N.H.	1.19	1.28	1.26	419	393	392	76	82	60
Vt.	1.40	1.44	1.33	1,377	1,310	1,240	80	79	69
Mass.	1.56	1.56	1.67	556	522	547	74	85	41
R.I.	1.47	1.68	1.71	47	52	53	71	81	79
Conn.	1.58	1.75	1.78	443	443	452	73	93	48
N.Y.	1.57	1.66	1.74	5,880	5,390	5,630	77	73	67
N.J.	1.71	1.83	1.82	441	465	453	72	83	51
Pa.	1.48	1.49	1.56	3,535	3,378	3,508	74	76	48
Ohio	1.46	1.47	1.54	3,673	3,677	3,992	77	72	54
Ind.	1.40	1.40	1.43	2,547	2,511	2,525	82	77	51
Ill.	1.50	1.63	1.52	4,037	4,443	3,895	84	72	49
Mich.	1.40	1.44	1.54	3,638	3,538	3,681	78	83	72
Wis.	1.72	2.10	1.88	6,973	8,508	7,292	78	84	66
Minn.	1.50	1.83	1.88	6,269	6,986	6,939	77	79	74
Iowa	1.63	1.82	1.67	5,634	6,843	6,263	87	85	46
Mo.	1.22	1.08	.86	4,508	3,702	3,033	84	63	13
N.Dak.	.95	.86	1.10	3,090	3,282	3,745	77	61	76
S.Dak.	.86	.78	1.10	3,306	4,007	5,915	81	58	79
Nebr.	1.08	1.12	1.03	4,740	6,009	5,633	83	70	58
Kans.	1.61	1.18	1.18	3,046	2,326	2,585	82	50	42
Del.	1.39	1.46	1.46	101	102	102	73	74	61
Md.	1.39	1.46	1.39	620	689	694	78	84	65
Va.	1.16	1.21	.98	1,535	1,760	1,440	83	80	38
W.Va.	1.24	1.21	1.20	1,006	988	1,003	81	70	45
N.C.	1.01	1.08	.89	1,280	1,325	1,073	81	77	54
S.C.	.81	.86	.78	432	425	391	76	73	60
Ga.	.55	.66	.73	721	581	633	76	73	75
Fla.	.58	.69	.74	64	54	68	80	80	75
Ky.	1.29	1.05	1.08	2,358	1,840	2,101	81	59	37
Tenn.	1.15	.88	1.07	2,061	1,290	1,716	78	59	49
Ala.	.75	.79	.88	711	572	656	77	68	66
Miss.	1.16	.94	1.05	975	650	772	77	49	57
Ark.	1.12	.77	.87	1,421	775	936	73	45	29
La.	1.21	1.18	1.26	377	404	417	79	63	71
Okla.	1.24	1.11	1.25	1,738	1,556	1,831	75	37	52
Texas	.97	1.00	1.15	1,547	1,512	1,737	72	38	52
Mont.	1.15	1.07	1.26	2,564	2,582	2,878	83	70	83
Idaho	2.13	2.41	2.32	2,358	2,643	2,588	84	84	81
Wyo.	1.11	1.17	1.13	1,221	1,327	1,295	83	74	73
Colo.	1.58	1.73	1.71	2,178	2,421	2,417	80	66	64
N.Mex.	2.09	2.20	2.23	430	455	470	71	61	52
Ariz.	2.37	2.70	2.58	647	678	638	78	85	75
Utah	2.02	2.39	2.02	1,137	1,310	1,115	77	86	72
Nev.	1.47	1.71	1.68	599	670	648	86	80	79
Wash.	1.89	1.88	2.03	1,635	1,495	1,678	74	67	82
Oreg.	1.69	1.74	1.78	1,824	1,773	1,840	73	68	83
Calif.	2.99	3.19	3.13	5,758	5,932	5,913	75	81	75
U.S.	1.37	1.40	1.41	102,296	104,424	105,563	79	67	56

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
October 9, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

ALFALFA HAY						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51	1953	1953	1942-51	1953	1953
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.42	1.50	1.45	3	12	13
N.H.	2.06	1.85	2.00	10	15	18
Vt.	2.06	2.00	1.90	52	62	63
Mass.	2.24	2.25	2.15	31	45	43
R.I.	2.24	2.30	2.40	2	5	5
Conn.	2.36	2.40	2.55	60	74	82
N.Y.	2.04	2.10	2.25	794	848	927
N.J.	2.19	2.35	2.25	158	181	166
Pa.	1.94	2.00	1.90	580	724	709
Ohio	1.90	1.80	1.90	871	925	1,054
Ind.	1.87	1.85	1.95	820	792	876
Ill.	2.26	2.25	2.20	1,432	1,735	1,782
Mich.	1.58	1.65	1.75	1,720	1,732	1,830
Wis.	2.15	2.40	2.15	2,593	4,584	3,900
Minn.	2.06	2.40	2.40	2,501	4,070	4,070
Iowa	2.23	2.40	2.25	2,128	2,582	2,396
Mo.	2.58	2.30	1.85	823	665	653
N.Dak.	1.44	1.40	1.70	363	843	1,197
S.Dak.	1.59	1.45	1.90	752	1,666	2,510
Nebr.	2.02	2.05	1.70	2,160	3,134	2,859
Kans.	2.10	1.60	1.50	1,922	1,450	1,671
Del.	2.20	2.15	2.15	14	13	13
Md.	2.02	2.15	2.05	112	150	144
Va.	2.20	2.20	1.90	210	337	300
W.Va.	1.96	1.90	1.80	113	133	130
N.C.	2.10	2.05	1.95	64	144	150
Ga.	1.72	1.75	1.65	9	16	21
Ky.	2.04	1.65	1.85	488	320	374
Tenn.	2.07	1.50	1.95	304	150	218
Ala.	1.72	1.30	1.75	24	17	21
Miss.	2.02	1.60	2.00	83	13	24
Ark.	2.35	1.75	2.00	197	47	56
La.	1.96	1.90	1.80	39	42	41
Okla.	1.93	1.75	1.90	718	737	825
Texas	2.49	2.05	2.00	421	463	556
Mont.	1.62	1.60	1.75	1,120	1,083	1,244
Idaho	2.55	2.90	2.80	1,919	2,233	2,198
Wyo.	1.64	1.80	1.65	543	616	569
Colo.	2.15	2.40	2.30	1,458	1,625	1,619
N.Mex.	2.77	2.95	2.90	347	386	406
Ariz.	2.63	3.00	2.90	550	573	536
Utah	2.31	2.80	2.30	919	1,092	897
Nev.	2.58	3.20	2.70	272	346	294
Wash.	2.24	2.10	2.30	684	643	768
Oreg.	2.61	2.75	2.75	624	608	627
Calif.	4.50	4.70	4.50	4,333	4,507	4,617
U.S.	2.21	2.23	2.17	35,252	42,438	43,462

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of October 9, 1953
October 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1953	1953
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Ind.	1.13	0.95	0.90	117	99	101
Ill.	1.12	.85	.80	145	138	130
Mo.	1.09	.95	.60	1,725	947	658
Kans.	1.14	.80	.80	124	56	62
Del.	1.21	1.30	1.25	21	29	29
Md.	1.16	1.30	1.15	52	84	80
Va.	1.07	1.10	.60	529	638	352
W.Va.	1.07	1.00	.95	35	40	42
N.C.	1.08	1.10	.75	551	570	385
S.C.	.90	.90	.75	194	234	195
Ga.	.85	.80	.90	162	157	166
Ky.	1.14	.90	.85	924	702	796
Tenn.	1.05	.80	.95	1,163	630	884
Ala.	.90	.80	.95	104	113	141
Miss.	1.10	.80	1.05	350	217	299
Ark.	1.02	.65	.75	683	295	374
La.	1.19	1.10	1.20	119	119	110
Okla.	1.08	.75	1.00	107	75	107
U. S.	1.07	.91	.80	7,110	5,147	4,911

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1953	1953	1942-51	1953	1953
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Va.	1,291	1,950	1,550	195,571	230,100	165,850
N.C.	1,106	1,550	1,100	304,009	311,550	203,500
Tenn.	772	800	650	5,532	2,402	1,950
TOTAL (Va.-						
N.C. area)	1,167	1,690	1,259	525,112	544,050	371,300
S.C.	649	790	780	18,922	7,900	6,240
Ga.	736	800	980	709,130	404,800	486,080
Fla.	692	890	950	63,890	48,060	52,250
Ala.	719	1,000	1,025	315,191	209,000	217,300
Miss.	356	325	400	6,247	1,950	2,400
TOTAL (S.E.						
area)	722	856	984	1,113,380	671,710	764,270
Ark.	400	370	365	5,670	1,850	1,825
La.	326	350	---	2,430	700	---
Okla.	499	410	700	114,156	45,100	91,000
Texas	470	370	525	312,916	85,100	159,600
N. Mex.	994	1,100	1,200	8,859	5,500	6,000
TOTAL (S.W.						
area)	482	393	582	444,030	138,250	258,425
UNITED STATES	714	928	920	2,062,522	1,354,010	1,393,995

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		October 9, 1953
CROP REPORT	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
as of		
October 1, 1953		

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	944	690	980	65	62	98
New York	1,031	1,100	1,200	1,403	1,650	1,704
Michigan	887	1,150	1,100	4,352	3,910	4,004
Total N.E.	915	1,127	1,125	5,845	5,622	5,806
Nebraska	1,482	2,000	1,700	961	1,120	1,139
Montana	1,354	1,650	1,650	283	99	132
Idaho	1,675	1,900	1,800	2,366	2,242	2,700
Wyoming	1,346	1,520	1,500	1,145	821	900
Washington	1,370	1,750	1,800	97	192	414
Total N.W.	1,517	1,826	1,716	4,864	4,474	5,285
Colorado	680	1,200	960	2,006	2,172	2,256
New Mexico	290	340	400	472	136	220
Arizona	514	380	600	65	30	48
Utah	493	700	650	46	28	58
Total S.W.	551	1,015	841	2,592	2,366	2,582
California:						
Large (Standard) Lima	1,464	1,856	1,900	1,197	1,503	1,292
Baby Lima	1,518	1,707	1,700	1,096	478	527
Other	1,200	1,255	1,250	2,281	2,334	2,238
Total Calif.	1,328	1,463	1,459	4,574	4,315	4,057
United States	1,007	1,319	1,258	17,876	16,777	17,730

1/Includes beans grown for seed.

2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	9.8	11.1	13.0	218	131	182
Mich.	8.8	10.7	11.0	663	527	528
Wis.	9.8	8.7	10.5	118	66	94
Minn.	10.0	9.3	10.0	384	529	580
N.Dak.	10.6	9.4	10.5	195	243	315
S.Dak.	10.0	13.8	10.5	52	47	42
Nebr.	12.3	15.6	14.5	680	904	783
Kans.	9.8	10.6	9.0	60	50	45
Mont.	11.6	13.8	13.5	749	515	567
Idaho	16.2	18.6	18.5	1,122	1,052	1,350
Wyo.	11.9	13.8	14.0	386	468	476
Colo.	13.6	17.2	17.0	1,887	1,941	1,989
Utah	14.3	12.7	15.5	503	260	403
Wash.	20.5	21.6	22.0	308	456	660
Oreg.	18.5	22.9	22.5	312	302	360
Calif. 1/	17.2	17.7	19.0	2,304	2,636	3,059
Other States	11.2	11.6	10.5	85	44	63
UNITED STATES	13.4	15.3	15.8	10,027	10,169	11,426

1/Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
		Short tons		Thousand short tons		
La.	18.8	20.3	20.0	5,280	6,073	6,040
Fla.	30.1	34.9	33.0	1,001	1,526	1,485
Total	19.9	22.2	21.7	6,281	7,599	7,525

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
		Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,554	1,530	1,588	10,766	9,178	10,481
Conn.	1,366	1,432	1,451	24,455	24,778	23,941
N.Y.	1,345	1,300	1,400	851	260	140
Pa.	1,446	1,550	1,432	50,252	36,428	35,360
Ohio	1,194	1,514	1,335	24,318	29,835	24,295
Ind.	1,238	1,417	1,396	12,512	15,588	13,820
Wis.	1,474	1,450	1,454	31,593	21,895	20,641
Minn.	1,270	1,300	1,300	644	390	390
Mo.	1,032	1,320	700	5,825	6,600	3,220
Kans.	1,012	1,190	800	225	119	80
Md.	758	775	800	34,739	39,525	37,600
Va.	1,159	1,348	1,053	147,317	185,153	135,040
W.Va.	1,154	1,410	1,350	3,487	4,653	4,050
N.C.	1,159	1,229	1,188	790,858	918,250	825,890
S.C.	1,181	1,310	1,400	138,642	172,920	170,800
Ga.	1,071	1,115	1,279	101,184	125,035	131,847
Fla.	1,002	1,141	1,131	22,058	30,458	27,940
Ky.	1,144	1,365	1,314	414,763	478,195	429,430
Tenn.	1,215	1,356	1,249	133,834	154,827	136,852
Ala.	876	980	1,000	337	588	600
La.	543	600	700	188	180	140
U.S.	1,158	1,272	1,228	1,948,844	2,254,855	2,032,557

October 1, 1953									
Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1953	Production				
		Average 1942-51	1952		Average 1942-51	1952			
In thousand pounds									
CLASS 1, FUME-CURED:									
Virginia	11	1,130	1,310	1,000	111,994	144,100	101,000		
North Carolina	11	1,084	1,150	925	284,910	330,050	246,975		
Total Old Belt	11	1,096	1,194	946	396,904	474,150	347,975		
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	1,203	1,270	1,335	395,530	452,120	441,865		
North Carolina	13	1,180	1,260	1,370	94,852	115,920	117,800		
South Carolina	13	1,181	1,310	1,400	136,642	172,920	170,800		
Total S. C. Belt	13	1,180	1,289	1,388	233,494	288,840	288,620		
Georgia	14	1,070	1,115	1,289	100,183	123,765	130,560		
Florida	14	977	1,140	1,125	18,177	25,878	23,962		
Alabama	14	874	980	1,000	329	588	600		
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,054	1,119	1,252	118,689	150,231	155,122		
Total All Fume-cured Types	11-14	1,144	1,229	1,197	1,144,616	1,365,341	1,233,602		
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:									
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,058	1,250	975	13,112	12,250	9,750		
Kentucky	22	1,041	1,100	1,050	12,022	9,240	8,925		
Tennessee	22	1,146	1,290	1,200	29,557	25,542	24,240		
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,113	1,233	1,156	41,578	34,782	33,165		
Kentucky	23	1,018	1,200	1,000	13,564	9,000	8,000		
Tennessee	23	1,033	1,150	875	3,156	2,185	1,862		
Total Paducah-Layfield Belt	23	1,021	1,190	976	17,119	11,185	9,662		
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,107	1,228	1,082	171,923	56,217	52,577		
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:									
3A Light Air-cured									
Ohio	31	1,132	1,500	1,350	15,828	21,000	17,145		
Indiana	31	1,241	1,420	1,400	12,354	15,478	13,720		
Missouri	31	1,032	1,320	700	5,825	6,600	3,220		
Kansas	31	1,012	1,190	800	225	119	60		
Virginia	31	1,548	1,765	1,575	19,167	25,063	20,790		
West Virginia	31	1,154	1,410	1,350	3,487	4,653	4,050		
North Carolina	31	1,487	1,680	1,700	15,567	20,160	19,210		
Kentucky	31	1,156	1,380	1,350	359,356	434,700	391,500		
Tennessee	31	1,252	1,375	1,275	96,446	122,375	107,100		
Total Burley Belt	31	1,191	1,403	1,345	528,262	650,148	576,815		
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	756	775	800	34,739	39,525	37,600		
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,151	1,340	1,292	563,001	689,673	614,415		

101,000	17,145
246,975	13,720
347,975	3,220
441,865	80
117,820	20,790
170,800	4,050
288,620	19,210
130,560	391,500
23,962	107,100
155,122	576,815
1,233,602	37,600
9,750	614,415
8,925	
24,240	
33,165	
8,000	
1,662	
9,662	
52,577	

CROP REPORT

As of

October 1, 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

October 2, 1953

5:00 P.M. (L.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1953	Average 1942-51	Production		Indicated 1953
		Average 1942-51	1952			1952	1953	
2b Dark air-cured								
Indiana	35	1,058	1,100	1,000	157	110	100	
Kentucky	35	1,115	1,350	1,050	16,326	15,255	12,600	
Tennessee	35	1,121	1,350	1,100	4,676	4,725	3,850	
Total One Sucker	35	1,116	1,348	1,061	21,159	20,090	16,550	
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,073	1,250	1,025	12,978	10,000	8,405	
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	966	1,100	875	3,044	3,740	3,500	
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,088	1,296	1,024	37,180	33,830	28,455	
CLASS 4, CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,444	1,550	1,430	49,614	35,960	34,892	
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,310	1,550	1,300	8,489	8,835	7,150	
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	41-44	1,426	1,550	1,406	58,103	44,795	42,042	
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:								
Massachusetts	51	1,626	1,650	1,640	163	165	164	
Connecticut	51	1,598	1,610	1,610	13,774	15,295	14,651	
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,598	1,610	1,610	13,937	15,460	14,815	
Massachusetts	52	1,699	1,670	1,730	8,976	7,348	8,477	
Connecticut	52	1,608	1,660	1,670	3,953	2,490	2,505	
Total Conn. Valley Havana seed	52	1,669	1,667	1,716	12,929	9,838	10,982	
New York	53	1,345	1,300	1,400	851	260	140	
Pennsylvania	53	1,557	1,560	1,560	638	468	468	
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,454	1,456	1,520	1,489	729	608	
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,461	1,450	1,460	14,459	8,700	7,446	
Wisconsin	55	1,486	1,450	1,450	17,132	13,195	13,195	
Minnesota	55	1,270	1,300	1,300	644	390	390	
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,476	1,445	1,445	17,777	13,585	13,535	
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2,1534	1,539	1,555	2,60,776	48,311	47,436	
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61	1,040	1,110	1,150	1,627	1,665	1,840	
Connecticut	61	985	1,110	1,150	6,728	6,993	6,785	
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	995	1,110	1,150	8,355	8,658	8,625	
Georgia	62	1,097	1,155	1,170	944	1,270	1,287	
Florida	62	1,141	1,145	1,170	3,753	4,580	3,978	
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,132	1,147	1,170	4,697	5,850	5,265	
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,041	1,125	1,158	13,052	14,508	13,890	
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,420	1,470	1,428	131,930	107,614	103,368	
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:								
Louisiana Perique	72	543	600	700	186	180	140	
United States	All	1,158	1,272	1,228	1,948,844	2,254,855	2,032,557	
1/Includes type 24 through 1949.								
2/Includes type 56 through 1948.								

1/Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/Includes type 56 through 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
October 9, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	Indicated 1953
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	910	1,154	700	1,192
New Hampshire	909	1,216	474	1,162
Vermont	783	1,080	643	1,003
Massachusetts	2,621	3,160	1,224	2,926
Rhode Island	209	235	102	237
Connecticut	1,255	1,656	973	1,435
New York	14,690	17,291	11,395	13,120
New Jersey	2,529	3,318	1,911	2,405
Pennsylvania	6,582	7,626	4,590	4,346
Total North Atlantic	30,490	36,736	22,012	27,826
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	449	316	186	288
Maryland	1,279	1,127	1,192	887
Virginia	9,262	9,560	9,577	6,820
West Virginia	3,693	3,780	3,770	2,805
North Carolina	1,067	1,269	2,053	873
Total South Atlantic	15,792	16,052	16,778	11,623
Total Eastern States	46,282	52,788	38,790	39,449
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,389	4,400	2,491	3,162
Indiana	1,374	1,806	1,069	1,349
Illinois	3,200	3,995	2,184	2,665
Michigan	7,070	9,085	5,508	8,094
Wisconsin	976	1,207	1,238	1,072
Minnesota	181	342	182	240
Iowa	153	264	214	192
Missouri	1,198	1,440	799	800
Nebraska	79	86	72	65
Kansas	419	432	207	200
Total North Central	18,040	23,057	13,264	17,839
South Central:				
Kentucky	302	376	308	270
Tennessee	368	399	380	380
Arkansas	543	510	270	124
Total South Central	1,214	1,285	958	774
Total Central States	19,253	24,342	14,222	18,613
Western States:				
Montana	164	40	100	54
Idaho	1,590	1,610	1,659	1,554
Colorado	1,373	1,292	1,320	900
New Mexico	672	825	693	103
Utah	443	493	325	319
Washington	28,688	19,108	22,780	25,900
Oregon	2,757	2,330	2,700	2,550
California	8,002	7,832	9,200	7,770
Total Western States	43,689	33,530	38,272	39,150
Total 35 States	109,224	110,660	92,489	97,262

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/				Preliminary
	Average	1951	1952	1953	
	1942-51				
Thousand bushels					
N.H.	10	9	6		15
Mass.	57	87	55		88
R.I.	13	21	17		24
Conn.	129	148	141		160
N.Y.	1,227	1,312	1,311		1,247
N.J.	1,578	1,992	1,363		1,886
Pa.	2,087	2,352	2,280		2,080
Ohio	879	907	836		840
Ind.	445	72	472		434
Ill.	1,564	224	1,387		1,080
Mich.	3,512	605	3,397		2,870
Mo.	532	304	675		342
Kans.	88	130	132		52
Del.	226	148	99		141
Md.	483	476	455		379
Va.	1,449	1,771	1,751		1,240
W.Va.	529	581	574		437
N.C.	1,731	1,806	1,648		1,180
S.C.	3,314	4,980	3,286		3,536
Ga.	3,802	3,975	2,496		3,312
Fla.	59	24	18		18
Ky.	431	72	497		280
Tenn.	488	80	450		243
Ala.	826	256	585		675
Miss.	596	255	432		608
Ark.	1,839	1,044	1,539		1,836
La.	174	63	66		179
Okla.	405	413	247		402
Texas.	1,149	696	346		1,183
Idaho	294	350	360		196
Colo.	1,761	316	2,053		1,227
N.Mex.	174	270	336		47
Utah	650	800	648		328
Wash.	1,967	810	1,624		1,809
Oreg.	570	400	600		496
Calif., all	31,957	35,878	30,378		32,961
Clingstone 2/	20,577	24,544	19,127		22,543
Freestone	11,380	11,334	11,251		10,418
U.S.	3/67,012	63,627	62,560		63,894

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Mainly for canning.

3/U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

PEARS

State	Production 1/				Indicated 1953
	Average 1942-51	1951	1952		
		Thousand bushels			
Mass.	42	45	32		48
Conn.	48	53	49		53
N.Y.	643	486	396		490
Pa.	262	200	186		173
Ohio	224	200	162		156
Ind.	123	100	81		82
Ill.	277	204	152		220
Mich.	690	966	1,036		1,064
Mo.	178	132	120		88
Kans.	82	78	49		30
Va.	177	102	137		66
W. Va.	67	59	63		40
N.C.	179	154	172		147
S.C.	86	64	36		59
Ga.	298	241	221		225
Fla.	137	75	110		87
Ky.	106	56	93		64
Tenn.	130	58	118		102
Ala.	211	99	99		117
Miss.	245	126	162		189
Ark.	143	94	56		102
La.	158	70	110		110
Okla.	135	104	40		129
Texas	326	261	106		325
Idaho	56	58	72		54
Colo.	188	193	208		125
Utah	160	198	276		84
Wash., all	6,906	5,554	4,944		6,752
Bartlett	5,108	3,970	3,600		4,928
Other	1,798	1,584	1,344		1,824
Oreg., all	5,030	4,997	5,618		5,970
Bartlett	2,009	2,147	2,230		2,400
Other	3,021	2,850	3,388		3,570
Calif., all	13,038	15,001	16,043		11,750
Bartlett	11,451	13,001	14,543		10,167
Other	1,588	2,000	1,500		1,583
U.S.	2/30,396	30,028	30,947		28,901

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1953
Tons				
N.Y.	56,850	60,700	62,300	61,200
N.J.	1,700	1,300	1,000	900
Pa.	17,430	17,400	18,000	17,000
Ohio	13,680	15,600	13,700	12,400
Ind.	1,680	800	1,100	800
Ill.	2,660	2,000	1,800	2,200
Mich.	31,580	10,000	39,600	43,000
Iowa	2,640	2,200	2,000	2,200
Mo.	4,270	4,400	3,600	2,700
Kans.	1,780	1,300	800	600
Va.	1,425	1,100	1,100	900
W. Va.	1,120	900	900	600
N.C.	3,840	3,200	2,700	2,500
S.C.	1,220	1,500	1,200	1,200
Ga.	1,980	1,900	1,900	1,600
Ark.	9,490	10,800	8,500	3,000
Ariz.	1,240	2,500	2,800	3,800
Wash.	19,580	22,700	33,100	34,400
Oreg.	1,460	1,500	1,300	1,400
Calif., all	2,695,200	3,228,000	2,976,000	2,578,000
Wine varieties	575,300	651,000	656,000	571,000
Table varieties	570,700	768,000	657,000	564,000
Raisin varieties	1,549,200	1,809,000	1,663,000	1,443,000
Raisins ^{2/}	259,300	242,000	290,000	---
Not dried	512,000	841,000	503,000	---
U. S.	^{3/} 2,874,200	3,389,800	3,173,400	2,770,400

^{1/}For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/}Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

^{3/}U.S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
October 9, 1953
3:00 P.M. (P.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS								
CROP	Condition Oct. 1 1/			Production 1/			Indic.	
AND	Average:			Average:				
STATE	1942-51:	1952	1953	1942-51:	1951	1952	1953	
ORANGES:	Percent			Thousand boxes				
California, all	76	77	66	46,365	38,410	45,330	---	
Navels & miscellaneous 2/	75	74	73	16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400	
Valencias	77	78	62	29,424	25,810	28,700	3/	
Florida, all	72	73	75	55,080	73,600	72,200	79,000	
Temples	---	---	---	4/ 934	1,700	1,700	2,000	
Other Early & midseason	73	74	75	22,231	42,100	40,600	43,000	
Valencias	72	72	74	25,110	34,800	29,900	34,000	
Texas, all	62	36	55	3,365	300	1,000	1,300	
Early & midseason 2/	4/ 56	35	55	2,125	200	700	975	
Valencias	4/ 54	37	56	1,241	100	300	325	
Arizona, all	74	65	77	1,000	730	900	1,130	
Navels & misc. 2/	4/ 71	66	77	510	350	400	600	
Valencias	4/ 74	64	76	489	380	500	530	
Louisiana, all 2/	67	23	40	300	50	50	70	
5 States 5/	74	74	62	106,010	118,020	112,480	---	
Total Early & midseason 6/	---	---	---	49,747	57,000	60,080	61,045	
Total Valencias	---	---	---	56,264	61,030	59,400	---	
TANGERINES:								
Florida	66	67	66	4,340	4,500	4,900	5,000	
All oranges & tangerines:								
5 States 5/	---	---	---	110,750	122,590	114,380	---	
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Florida, all	64	63	74	29,820	36,000	32,500	37,500	
Seedless	66	66	74	13,490	17,700	17,100	19,000	
Other	60	60	74	16,330	18,300	15,400	18,500	
Texas, all	54	22	54	15,342	200	400	1,100	
Arizona, all	73	69	78	3,220	2,140	3,000	3,500	
California, all.	78	79	74	2,864	2,160	3,430	---	
Desert Valleys	79	81	82	1,103	630	830	910	
Other	76	78	69	1,761	1,530	1,600	3/	
4 States 5/	61	49	67	51,246	40,500	38,330	---	
LEMONS:								
California 5/	75	77	75	12,720	12,800	11,900	3/	
LIMES:								
Florida 5/	65	56	90	316	260	320	310	

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1951 and 1952 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1951--California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 372; Valencias, 291; Florida tangerines, 400; grapefruit, seedless, 500; other, 2,500; 1952--California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 138; Valencias, 300; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 2. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of production from 1953 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 9, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES				
Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	Preliminary 1953
Tons				
Fresh Basis				
APRICOTS:				
California	201,100	172,000	158,000	200,000
Washington	19,040	4,800	13,800	13,400
Utah	5,520	6,400	5,000	800
3 States	225,620	183,200	176,800	214,200
PLUMS:				
Michigan	4,950	4,800	7,800	6,400
California	81,600	97,000	53,000	86,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	21,680	22,000	23,800	19,500
Washington, all	22,040	13,600	16,900	20,000
Eastern Washington	16,470	10,600	13,200	17,200
Western Washington	5,570	3,000	3,700	2,800
Oregon, all	70,110	59,800	45,100	48,900
Eastern Oregon	14,450	5,800	11,600	13,700
Western Oregon	55,660	54,000	33,500	35,200
Dry Basis 2/				
California	182,600	177,000	135,000	140,000
UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/				
Tons - Dry Basis 2/				
DRIED 3/				
Washington	180			
Oregon	5,340	4,400	2,400	3,200
California	181,600	175,800	134,800	139,800
3 States	187,120	180,200	137,200	143,000
SOLD FRESH 2/:		Fresh Basis		
Idaho	19,465	19,300	19,900	15,600
Washington	11,700	8,660	10,030	12,300
Oregon	16,625	10,300	14,900	16,300
3 States	47,790	38,260	44,830	44,200
CANNED 3/:				
Idaho	750	4/1,900	4/1,800	1,700
Washington	6,194	3,200	4/5,690	3,700
Oregon	20,570	28,500	18,000	15,600
3 States	27,514	4/33,600	4/25,490	21,000
FROZEN 3/:				
Washington	630	240		280
Oregon	4,465	2,650	800	1,400
2 States	5,095	2,890	800	1,680
OTHER PROCESSED 3/:				
Washington	259	20		70
Oregon	865	50		
2 States	1,124	70		70
FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:				
Idaho	795	800	800	800
Washington	1,732	1,480	1,180	1,500
Oregon	2,580	2,500	2,300	2,200
California	5/ 200	5/ 200	5/ 200	5/200
4 States	5,607	5,280	4,780	5,000

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/The drying ratio in California is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/Includes some dried, frozen, and other. 5/Dry Basis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
October 9, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties ^{1/}			Wild or seedling pecans		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
<u>Thousand pounds</u>						
N.C.	2,049	2,340	2,532	242	206	280
S.C.	2,426	3,050	3,376	407	550	600
Ga.	26,983	41,000	39,600	4,988	9,500	8,000
Fla.	2,437	2,800	3,328	1,768	1,500	2,000
Ala.	11,007	11,700	16,800	2,508	2,700	4,200
Miss.	3,881	2,800	7,425	3,729	3,200	6,075
Ark.	733	850	800	3,326	2,050	4,000
La.	2,798	3,200	4,600	9,017	10,300	16,400
Okla.	1,412	340	2,300	17,688	2,660	21,100
Texas	3,810	6,600	5,000	24,965	40,600	32,720
U.S.	2/ 57,547	74,680	85,761	2/ 68,971	73,266	95,375

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated 1953
<u>Thousand pounds</u>			
N.C.	2,290	2,546	2,812
S.C.	2,834	3,600	3,976
Ga.	31,971	50,500	47,600
Fla.	4,206	4,300	5,328
Ala.	13,516	14,400	21,000
Miss.	7,610	6,000	13,500
Ark.	4,059	2,900	4,800
La.	11,815	13,500	21,000
Okla.	19,100	3,000	23,400
Texas	28,775	47,200	37,720
U.S.	2/ 126,518	147,945	181,136

^{1/}Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

^{2/}U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1942-51		1953

		<u>Percent</u>			<u>Tons</u>	
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	82	84	70	2/31,990	2/28,200	---
Not dried)				15,200	15,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	54	65	31	47,300	57,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	35,880	36,400	40,000
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	63,560	75,600	62,000
Oregon	---	---	---	6,950	8,200	5,600
2 States	---	---	---	70,510	83,800	67,600
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	6,200	11,000	5,500
Washington	---	---	---	938	1,250	880
2 States	---	---	---	7,138	12,250	6,380

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Dry basis.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			Indicated
	Average	1951	1952	
	1942-51			1953
Barrels				
Mass.	503,600	560,000	445,000	690,000
N.J.	76,300	76,000	104,000	104,000
Wis.	156,800	196,000	190,000	290,000
Wash.	38,030	57,500	30,000	51,000
Oreg.	13,440	20,800	21,500	27,000
5 States	788,170	910,300	790,500	1,162,000

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1953
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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POTATOES 1/						
GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND STATE	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
LATE STATES:						
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	364	360	430	61,943	52,200	62,350
N.H.	208	255	240	1,182	1,046	960
Vt.	167	180	200	1,308	774	880
Mass.	195	205	235	3,073	1,702	1,974
R.I.	228	245	275	1,302	1,152	1,210
Conn.	226	255	285	3,132	2,218	2,422
N.Y., L.I.	277	325	320	16,633	17,225	17,280
N.Y., Up-State	186	250	260	16,486	13,500	13,260
Pa.	178	225	220	19,466	14,400	13,200
W.Va.	101	85	85	2,496	1,190	1,275
9 Eastern	252.3	292.7	323.7	127,025	105,407	114,811
Ohio	166	200	225	7,170	4,800	5,400
Ind.	163	210	220	4,109	2,520	2,860
Ill.	93	80	80	1,437	520	480
Mich.	132	185	185	16,036	10,360	10,545
Wis.	131	215	220	12,363	12,040	14,740
Minn.	130	180	170	16,792	12,340	13,260
Iowa	112	125	90	2,483	1,250	900
N.Dak.	151	180	170	19,744	14,040	15,300
S.Dak.	103	115	150	2,458	1,265	1,800
9 Central	136.7	183.6	182.9	82,652	59,035	65,285
Febr.	132	245	214	10,146	7,595	6,420
Mont.	168	245	200	2,391	2,572	2,100
Idaho	253	310	280	40,236	42,780	41,440
Wyo.	184	240	210	1,946	1,680	1,386
Colo.	253	385	305	17,598	20,020	17,080
N.Mex.	106	100	125	270	80	75
Utah	199	255	240	3,981	3,162	3,240
Nev.	216	310	330	497	527	512
Wash.	310	410	410	10,210	10,660	11,890
Oreg.	270	345	320	11,314	11,325	12,160
Calif. 1/	338	380	360	13,167	15,960	15,120
11 Western	249.9	328.5	296.5	110,654	116,421	111,423
29 LATE STATES	206.6	271.1	268.1	320,330	230,863	221,519
INTERMEDIATE STATES:						
N.J.	218	186	233	11,206	4,836	5,825
Del.	114	176	269	394	862	1,775
Ma.	135	122	131	1,703	781	878
Va.	148	138	175	8,359	4,692	6,300
Ky.	92	82	84	3,125	1,558	1,596
Mo.	111	90	35	2,711	1,080	424
Kans.	95	55	33	1,404	220	139
7 INTERMED.						
STATES	148.1	132.0	154.5	28,222	14,029	16,937
36 LATE & INTERMED.	200.2	258.2	257.7	542,252	334,892	303,456

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1953

October 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (CONT'D)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
<u>EARLY STATES:</u>						
N.C.	132	124	132	9,513	5,456	6,204
S.C.	112	154	135	2,242	1,848	1,620
Ga.	72	76	76	1,138	456	456
Fla.	170	246	236	4,696	7,626	9,794
Tenn.	87	80	82	2,879	1,360	1,312
Ala.	99	142	173	3,907	4,118	6,401
Miss.	69	56	63	1,445	448	441
Ark.	83	65	43	2,627	780	473
La.	60	72	82	1,847	763	1,025
Okla.	72	80	45	1,236	400	216
Texas	98	120	109	4,040	2,040	2,398
Ariz.	286	370	404	1,403	1,517	2,343
Calif. 1/	397	420	400	24,780	25,800	32,800
13 EARLY STATES	152.7	205.8	215.0	61,755	52,612	65,483
U.S.	191.2	248.6	249.0	411,007	347,504	373,939

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	146	150	150	2,307	2,100	2,250
Ind.	119	110	110	141	55	55
Ill.	93	90	80	225	99	88
Iowa	99	110	85	142	110	85
Mo.	101	80	60	545	176	120
Kans.	108	60	50	184	42	35
Del.	120	125	150	135	75	60
Md.	152	155	160	1,188	775	960
Va.	120	130	140	2,687	2,210	2,660
N.C.	107	100	90	6,492	3,900	4,050
S.C.	96	80	90	4,929	2,030	2,520
Ga.	77	70	85	5,280	1,680	2,210
Fla.	67	70	70	875	560	840
Ky.	86	80	65	1,056	400	351
Tenn.	97	95	80	2,620	1,140	1,040
Ala.	81	60	75	4,406	1,020	1,200
Miss.	87	57	80	4,351	1,083	1,440
Ark.	80	60	60	1,323	402	390
La.	24	90	100	9,418	7,920	9,700
Okla.	70	50	80	482	100	160
Texas	82	45	85	4,372	1,215	2,295
Calif.	108	115	120	1,172	1,150	1,200
U.S.	93.6	86.8	95.9	54,331	28,292	33,709

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of October 9, 1953
October 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/						
State :	Milk produced per milk cow		"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/			
and :	Oct. 1, Av.	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1.,	Oct. 1, Av.	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,
Division:	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-52	1952	1953
	Pounds			Pounds		
Maine	16.7	17.5	18.9	5.0	6.1	5.7
N. H.	16.9	17.8	18.8	4.5	4.9	4.9
Vt.	15.7	16.8	18.0	4.3	4.2	4.7
Mass.	18.8	20.8	19.9	5.9	5.8	6.0
Conn.	18.3	20.3	20.6	5.6	6.2	6.2
N. Y.	18.7	20.2	19.6	5.3	5.8	5.8
N. J.	20.8	21.6	21.6	7.2	7.0	7.0
Pa.	18.1	19.1	18.8	6.2	6.5	7.0
N. Atl.	18.40	19.56	19.53	5.5	5.8	6.1
Ohio	16.9	19.3	18.9	4.8	5.5	5.4
Ind.	15.8	17.6	17.2	4.4	4.6	5.5
Ill.	15.6	17.9	17.1	4.6	4.7	5.0
Mich.	18.0	21.1	20.0	4.5	5.3	5.7
Wis.	15.6	17.7	17.2	3.4	3.6	4.0
E. N. Cent.	16.25	18.54	17.97	4.1	4.5	4.8
Minn.	12.9	14.3	14.4	2.7	2.8	3.2
Iowa	14.7	16.8	15.9	4.4	4.5	5.3
Mo.	13.1	13.8	12.9	3.4	3.6	5.3
N. Dak.	12.0	12.9	12.2	2.6	3.1	3.2
S. Dak.	11.0	12.8	12.2	2.5	3.3	2.5
Nebr.	13.0	14.4	15.5	3.4	3.7	3.9
Kans.	12.7	13.8	14.4	3.7	4.2	4.5
W. N. Cent.	12.96	14.30	14.18	3.3	3.6	4.2
Md.	16.9	19.0	18.5	5.9	6.7	6.2
Va.	14.5	15.5	16.4	3.7	4.0	4.8
W. Va.	13.6	13.3	13.4	2.5	2.5	3.3
N. C.	13.5	14.1	13.9	4.0	4.1	5.0
S. C.	11.4	11.8	12.6	3.2	3.9	4.1
Ga.	9.3	10.9	10.9	3.1	4.0	4.0
S. Atl.	13.16	14.15	14.62	3.7	4.1	4.5
Ky.	13.4	13.5	13.0	2.9	3.7	3.9
Tenn.	11.8	12.0	11.7	3.1	3.7	3.9
Ala.	9.0	8.4	8.4	3.2	3.5	3.5
Miss.	7.4	7.3	8.4	1.8	2.7	2.8
Ark.	9.1	8.7	8.6	2.2	2.7	3.5
Okla.	9.9	9.8	10.8	2.3	3.6	3.5
Tex.	8.4	8.7	9.9	3.3	4.6	4.6
S. Cent.	9.98	10.07	10.45	2.8	3.6	3.7
Mont.	15.2	15.2	16.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
Idaho	18.4	19.3	19.5	3.4	3.4	4.0
Wyo.	16.0	18.3	16.4	2.6	3.1	2.7
Colo.	14.4	16.8	15.7	3.9	4.9	4.5
Utah	18.1	20.1	18.9	3.4	4.3	3.7
Wash.	18.7	20.0	20.6	4.6	4.5	4.6
Oreg.	16.8	17.7	17.6	4.4	4.2	4.3
Calif.	18.6	20.8	22.6	4.3	4.5	5.5
West.	17.26	19.91	19.43	4.0	4.3	4.6
U. S.	14.33	15.68	15.65	3.80	4.23	4.59

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE									
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS									
CROP REPORT		CROP REPORTING BOARD						Washington, D. C.,	
as of								October 9, 1953	
October 1, 1953								3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)	
SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION									
State :	Number of layers on :	Eggs per :	Total eggs produced						
and :	hand during September :	100 layers :	During September : Jan. Sept. incl.						
Division :	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	
	Thousands		Number				Millions		
Me.	3,526	3,434	1,602	1,506	56	52	486	491	
N.H.	2,240	2,260	1,536	1,638	34	37	316	330	
Vt.	838	814	1,527	1,545	13	13	128	117	
Mass.	4,486	4,721	1,611	1,680	72	79	657	695	
R.I.	533	551	1,626	1,578	9	9	79	77	
Conn.	3,724	3,926	1,614	1,566	60	61	511	526	
N.Y.	12,206	11,432	1,413	1,359	172	155	1,743	1,705	
N.J.	13,887	15,356	1,518	1,512	211	232	1,845	2,028	
Pa.	12,498	12,272	1,350	1,352	263	262	2,731	2,897	
N. Atl.	60,938	62,273	1,461	1,456	820	907	8,496	8,866	
Ohio	13,726	13,949	1,308	1,344	180	187	2,101	2,174	
Ind.	13,525	14,196	1,284	1,308	174	186	2,064	2,111	
Ill.	16,100	15,871	1,254	1,224	202	194	2,430	2,387	
Mich.	7,816	8,030	1,284	1,217	100	106	1,216	1,226	
Wis.	10,392	10,810	1,317	1,275	137	138	1,613	1,654	
E. N. Cent.	61,559	62,856	1,288	1,290	723	811	9,424	9,552	
Minn.	17,864	17,125	1,278	1,326	228	227	2,862	2,890	
Iowa	20,752	20,870	1,368	1,380	284	288	3,628	3,673	
Mo.	12,762	12,252	1,176	1,206	150	148	2,059	1,986	
N. Dak.	3,178	3,092	1,227	1,218	39	38	486	475	
S. Dak.	6,023	5,760	1,230	1,257	74	72	1,010	986	
Nebr.	8,656	8,718	1,206	1,224	104	107	1,399	1,348	
Kans.	2,452	2,072	1,182	1,248	112	113	1,486	1,395	
W. N. Cent.	78,687	76,889	1,259	1,291	991	993	12,930	12,753	
Del.	786	770	1,155	1,092	9	8	111	105	
Md.	2,908	3,049	1,176	1,224	34	37	411	416	
Va.	6,170	5,937	1,197	1,278	74	76	889	856	
W. Va.	2,524	2,613	1,218	1,251	31	33	382	380	
N. C.	7,634	8,714	1,116	1,183	85	104	1,035	1,098	
S. C.	3,342	3,449	999	1,152	33	40	378	412	
Ga.	5,555	5,785	1,077	1,191	60	69	671	692	
Fla.	2,228	2,446	1,122	1,242	25	30	295	341	
S. Atl.	31,147	32,763	1,127	1,212	351	397	4,172	4,300	
Ky.	7,296	7,593	1,134	1,170	83	89	975	983	
Tenn.	6,810	6,593	1,062	1,057	72	70	821	806	
Ala.	5,121	5,128	1,014	1,134	52	58	602	598	
Miss.	4,856	4,790	900	1,032	44	49	525	563	
Ark.	4,798	4,742	1,020	1,056	49	50	591	578	
La.	2,832	2,786	921	1,041	26	29	322	311	
Okla.	6,275	5,836	1,011	1,164	63	68	907	814	
Texas	17,751	15,926	1,056	1,212	127	193	2,352	2,144	
S. Cent.	55,739	53,394	1,033	1,135	576	606	7,025	6,797	
Mont.	1,314	1,334	1,266	1,245	17	17	196	197	
Idaho	1,413	1,425	1,350	1,359	19	19	207	209	
Wyo.	546	546	1,251	1,380	7	8	82	81	
Colo.	2,144	2,172	1,200	1,287	26	28	317	291	
N. Mex.	600	664	1,185	1,194	7	8	93	92	
Ariz.	450	469	1,158	1,230	5	6	63	64	
Utah	2,086	2,000	1,434	1,380	30	28	333	320	
Nev.	114	112	1,320	1,290	2	1	18	16	
Wash.	3,688	3,603	1,539	1,560	57	56	582	568	
Oreg.	2,492	2,556	1,494	1,530	37	39	425	411	
Calif.	17,637	17,944	1,548	1,569	273	282	2,625	2,761	
West.	32,484	32,825	1,478	1,499	480	492	5,011	5,010	
U.S.	320,554	321,000	1,273	1,310	4,081	4,206	47,128	47,278	

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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PULLETS OF LAYING AGE

1942-51 (Av.)	22,705	29,246	32,831	12,392	23,762	12,771	133,707
1952	32,138	33,777	35,853	13,582	23,351	15,630	154,331
1953	27,675	32,741	33,929	14,565	21,625	14,306	144,841

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE

1942-51 (Av.)	27,860	41,908	70,613	16,469	32,194	14,408	203,452
1952	20,614	28,095	48,470	12,169	19,385	9,915	138,648
1953	26,851	30,272	47,018	11,979	18,068	9,994	144,182

OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS

1942-51 (Av.)	13,515	18,483	28,225	12,686	17,400	7,110	97,480
1952	11,330	11,325	18,230	8,701	10,275	3,584	63,445
1953	11,433	11,303	18,806	8,406	9,675	3,709	63,332

ALL YOUNG CHICKENS

1942-51 (Av.)	64,080	89,637	131,729	41,147	73,357	34,289	434,640
1952	64,082	73,197	102,553	34,452	53,011	29,129	356,424
1953	65,959	74,316	99,753	34,950	49,368	28,009	352,355

HENS ONE YEAR OLD OR OLDER

1942-51 (Av.)	27,906	35,172	56,885	19,961	41,778	19,035	200,738
1952	32,605	32,453	47,514	18,982	35,498	18,635	185,387
1953	37,214	35,470	48,443	19,689	34,552	20,324	195,698

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Penalty for private use to avoid
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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